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Wm Rullkoetter 1903

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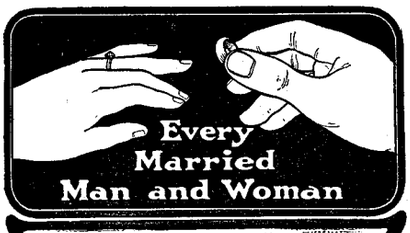

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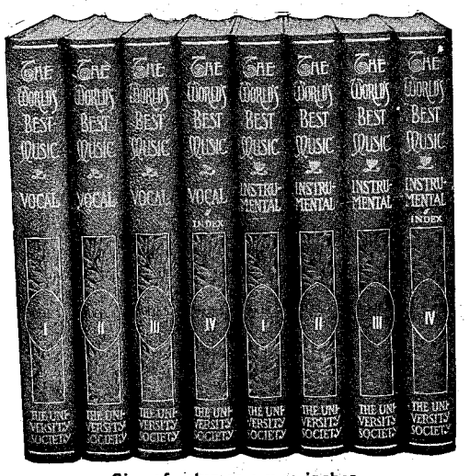

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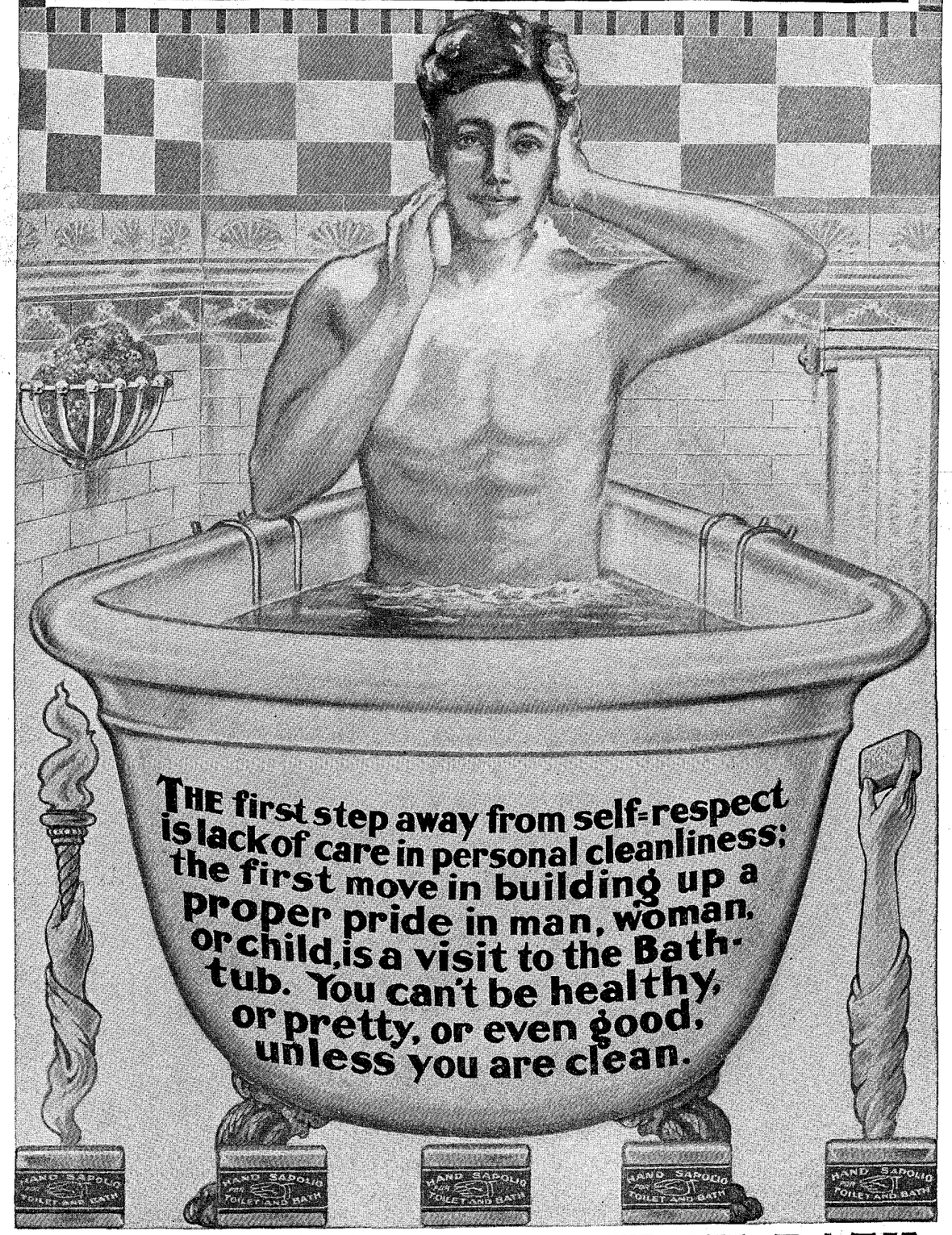
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

AMERICA'S DESTINY ON THE PACIFIC.

THE United States not only maintains, by the Monroe Doctrine, its paramountcy in this hemisphere, but, President Roosevelt declares, we must dominate the Pacific ocean. The President's speech in San Francisco, on Wednesday of last week, in which he expressed this view, reminds several papers of the conduct of Balboa, who claimed the entire ocean for his sovereign as soon as he set eyes on it. The President said:

"Before I saw the Pacific slope I was an expansionist, and after having seen it I fail to understand how any man, confident of his country's greatness and glad that his country should challenge with proud confidence our mighty future, can be anything but an expansionist. In the century that is opening, the commerce and the progress of the Pacific will be factors of incalculable moment in the history of the world.

"Now, in our day, the greatest of all the oceans, of all the seas, and the last to be used on a large scale by civilized man, bids fair to become in its turn the first in point of importance. Our mighty republic has stretched across the Pacific, and now in California, Oregon, and Washington, in Alaska, and Hawaii, and the Philippines, holds an extent of coast line which makes it of necessity a Power of the first class on the Pacific. The extension in the area of our domain has been immense, the extension in the area of our influence even greater.

"America's geographical position on the Pacific in such as to insure our peaceful domination of its waters in the future if only we grasp with sufficient resolution the advantages of this position. We are taking long strides in this direction; witness the cables we are laying and the great steamship lines we are starting, steamship lines some of whose vessels are larger than any freight-carriers the world has yet seen.

"We have taken the first steps toward digging an isthmian canal, to be under our own control, a canal which will make our Atlantic and Pacific coast lines, to all intents and purposes, continuous, and will add immensely alike to our commercial and our military and naval strength. The inevitable march of events gave us the control of the Philippines at a time so opportune that it may without irreverence be held Providential. Unless we show ourselves weak, unless we show ourselves degenerate sons of the sires from whose loins we sprang, we must go on with the work that we have begun.

"I earnestly hope that this work will always be peaceful in character. We infinitely desire peace, and the surest way to obtain it is to show that we are not afraid of war. We should deal in a spirit of fairness and justice with all weaker nations; we should show to the strongest that we are able to maintain our rights. Such showing can not be made by bluster, for bluster merely invites contempt.

"Let us speak courteously, deal fairly, and keep ourselves armed and ready. If we do these things we can count on the peace that comes only to the just man armed, to the just man who neither fears nor inflicts wrong.

"We must keep on building and maintaining a thoroughly efficient navy, with plenty of the best and most formidable ships, with an ample supply of officers and men, and with these officers and men trained in the most thorough way to the best possible performance of their duty. Only thus can we assure our position in the world at large, and in particular our position here on the Pacific."

Russia, Japan, England, Germany, and France also have interests in the Pacific, some of them very important; but most of the American papers agree with the President that our interests are paramount, and that our influence must be made equal to our interests. Says the Baltimore *American*:

"There are reasons, so valid that nations are bound to respect them, why we should dominate the Pacific ocean. No other nation has interests comparable with ours that center there. We have our own Western coast line lapped by its waters. Then we have Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, Guam, the Philippines, the Midway Islands, and one of the Samoan group, all of which are set down in that mighty ocean. These possessions—and there is nothing left upon which any other Power might seize as a site for dependencies equal in importance to those held by this nation—are destined to play a conspicuous part in our future development. They will become the homes of millions of Americans, and their mines, fields, and factories will give freely of their products to supply our wants and swell our national wealth. Every consideration demands, therefore, that the Pacific ocean, which we are compelled to use as a highway in going to and coming from our distant possessions, shall be dominated by this Government. This may be a selfish view to take of a grave question, yet it is moderate and progressive, and the only one permissible if we would guarantee the freedom and security of intercourse with those possessions."

The Boston *Transcript* expects to see the expansion of our trade and influence which the President foretells, but believes that it will be accomplished peaceably:

"This expansion can be peaceful. That it will come by the mere push of a people eager for trade is scarcely to be questioned. The people of the Pacific slope look out upon the Pacific as we look out upon the Atlantic. Sir Edward Creasy, writing fifty years ago his 'Fifteen Decisive Battles,' expressed the opinion that the progress of the American people westward would not

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stop at the Pacific, and that the conquest of China and Japan by the fleets and armies of the United States might be witnessed by men living when he wrote. Half of Creasy's prophecy has been realized, but thanks to a benevolent tendency in our national character which he did not detect, we have become the great friend of China and Japan, not their conquerors. Strongly planted within eight hundred miles of Hong-Kong, the United States is still more likely to be a friend to the great Eastern empires than when she was separated from them by the whole width of the Pacific.

"President Roosevelt realizes that our expansion in the Pacific carries with it the possibilities of frictions we have heretofore escaped, and urges that we have a formidable war fleet for the protection of our merchant marine. That we shall have a fleet equal to our needs we have no doubt. It will come from the expansion of our merchant marine, by the evolution so familiar in the history of maritime nations. On the development of the merchant service depends the development of the navy. No nation ever yet became great in naval warfare that did not have a great merchant service. A great navy without a great mercantile marine simply shows the former to be artificial, that the tendencies of the people of the nation that has it are not toward the sea."

THE PENNSYLVANIA LIBEL LAW.

SELDOM has such a chorus of disapproval and denunciation been heard from the American press as that which greets the new Pennsylvania libel law which was signed by Governor Pennypacker on Tuesday of last week. The newspapers outside that State, which are not directly affected by the new act, devote columns of editorial space to censure of the law and the governor; while within the State every newspaper that has come under our observation, from the Philadelphia *North American*, aggressively Democratic, at which the law is believed to have

MUZZLED!!
—*The Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.*

been principally aimed, to the strongest and most consistently regular Republican journals, like the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, condemns the measure. If the intent of the act is, as supposed, to suppress the editorial and cartoon assaults on Governor Pennypacker, Senator Quay, and other political leaders, it has so far had an effect exactly opposite to that intended, for never have the cartoons been more satirical, nor the editorials more incisive, than now.

Under the new law, "negligence . . . in the ascertainment of the facts" by any newspaper shall be sufficient ground for damages "for injuries to business and reputation" and "for the physical and mental suffering endured by the injured party"; and whenever the matter complained of "has been given special prominence by the use of pictures, cartoons, headlines, displayed type, or other matter calculated to specially attract attention, the jury shall have the right to award punitive damages against the defendant or defendants."

Governor Pennypacker accompanies his approval of the measure with an explanatory message of some 3,500 words, giving his reasons for signing it. He devotes a large part of the message to an attack on the newspaper methods of criticizing himself, Senator Quay, the mayor of Philadelphia, the members of the legislature, and other public officials; but he also says:

"There is nothing in the terms of the bill which prevents any newspaper from making such comments upon legislative measures or upon the official acts of state, municipal, county, or public officers as are proper for the information of the public or are in the line of legitimate public discussion. There are no inhibitions in the bill. It subjects all preliminary inquiries as to facts and their subsequent publication to the test of care. The doctrines of the law of negligence are well known and apparently easy of application. Haste and recklessness in the ascertainment of facts prior to publication, or in the manner of publication, amounting in the judgment of a court to negligence or the want of that degree of care which a man of ordinary prudence would exercise under the circumstances, will, if proved, give a ground of action for such damages as result from injuries to business and reputation. There is no interference with 'privileged communications.'

"The bill, in its application, is not confined to officials, but affects as well the citizen or business man whose conduct constitutes no part of the right of the public to information. The corporation officer who has been falsely charged with crime; the manufacturer who has been falsely accused of being a drunken brawler; the woman whose domestic griefs have been unfeelingly paraded, or whose chastity is improperly suspected; the student who has been falsely accused of murder; the clergyman who has been cruelly maligned; the quiet citizen whose peace of mind has been destroyed by the publication of evil gossip; the merchant whose credit has been affected by groundless rumors; the sufferers from reckless but not necessarily malicious publications, are given the right, not to prohibit publication, but to recover the damages which they have sustained, provided they prove negligence or lack of care on the part of the publishing newspaper. All of these are instances of what has, in fact, recently occurred."

The Pennsylvania papers fall back on the provision of the state constitution that "the printing-press shall be free to every person who may undertake to examine the proceedings of the legislature or any branch of government, and no law shall ever be made to restrain the right thereof," and proceed to discuss the governor with the greatest freedom. He is considered by the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph* (Ind. Rep.) the "latest recruit" to "the frightened, cowering gang of political hucksters" who are running the State; while the Pittsburg *Times* (Rep.) says:

"He will take his place among those lonely and forbidding figures in history that are recalled only by reason of some act of shame, or folly, or of treachery to their fellow men. Nothing that he may do in the almost four years more of his term will ever regain for him the public confidence and esteem. He has put a blight upon his own name and fame, upon his State, and upon the statute books. While in office he will be sneered at, and when he goes out he will be forgotten. It was a bad day for Pennsylvania and a sorry day for Pennypacker when his cousin picked him out for governor."

The Pittsburg *Post* (Dem.) accuses him of being a "convenient tool" of Senators Quay and Penrose, and proceeds:

"How does Samuel W. Pennypacker, governor of this commonwealth by the grace of Cousin Matthew Stanley Quay, feel now? Is he stalking in his ancient boots across the modern carpets of the executive office, buoyed by his immeasurable conceit

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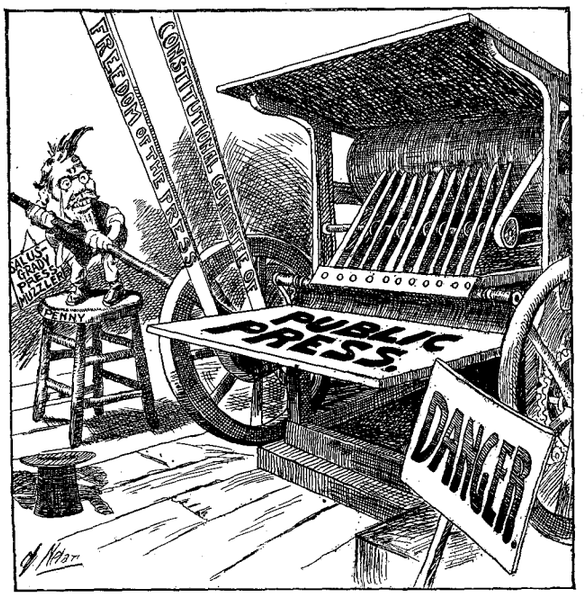
that he has woven a cloak to protect all the public rascals that may flourish during his term? Or is he wringing his hands like Lady Macbeth and shrieking, 'Out, damned spot'? But let him not lay the flattering unction to his soul that he has muzzled the press. It is believed to be true that the Salus libel bill is his progeny. He drafted it, and he presaged its passage in his



GOVERNOR PENNYPACKER SAYS OF THIS CARTOON, IN HIS MESSAGE:

"A cartoon in a daily journal of May 2 defines the question with entire precision. An ugly little dwarf representing the Governor of the Commonwealth stands on a crude stool. The stool is subordinate to and placed alongside of a huge printing-press, with wheels as large as those of an ox team, and all are arranged so as to give the idea that when the press starts the stool and its occupant will be thrown to the ground. Put into words, the cartoon asserts to the world that the press is above the law and greater in strength than the Government. No self-respecting people will permit such an attitude to be long maintained. In England, a century ago, the offender would have been drawn and quartered and his head stuck upon a pole without the gates. In America to-day this is the kind of arrogance which 'goeth before a fall.'"

inaugural. He enacted the miserable pretense of hearing the publishers of the State, but, like an unjust judge, his mind was not open to conviction when he began the hearing. . . . . .

"If due excoriations of this misfit governor, just criticisms of this product of the Perkiomen valley affect him, let him bring suit against *The Post*. This journal will not hesitate, now or hereafter, to expose the scoundrels in public life who filch money from the treasury, shake the plum-tree for luscious fruit, concoct bills to afford chance for blackmail and ransom from corporations and business institutions, or to provide means for syndicates of favored relatives to utilize the public utilities of cities for self-enrichment; and if such exposures grate upon the Ancient One he should join in the petition.

"*The Post* will take every opportunity to picture by cartoon and flay by words political corruption, and the efforts of a pitiable and inexpressibly little occupant of the gubernatorial chair will prove futile. If this libel law is intended as a payment to Cousin Quay for having made him the chief executive, he should have the courage to say so. Governor Pennypacker is regarded as an honest man, but so, too, was Don Quixote."

The Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.), which supported the governor during his campaign and until now, is unable to follow him further. "He has hopelessly blighted his administration," says *The Press*, and "has proved himself so narrow, so jaundiced, so pitifully small, as to share in a great public wrong and destroy what might have been an honorable fame." *The Press* also remarks that, in referring to one of the Philadelphia cartoonists, in his message, as a "hired outcast," the governor becomes the first offender under the new law. The Philadelphia *North American* (Ind.), in a severely denunciatory editorial, says of the governor's message:

"What a shallow, vain, and bumptious governor it is, to be sure, that has written down such childish twaddle, emphasizing his inflated sense of personal importance as a reason for putting a muzzle on the printing-press of a free people.

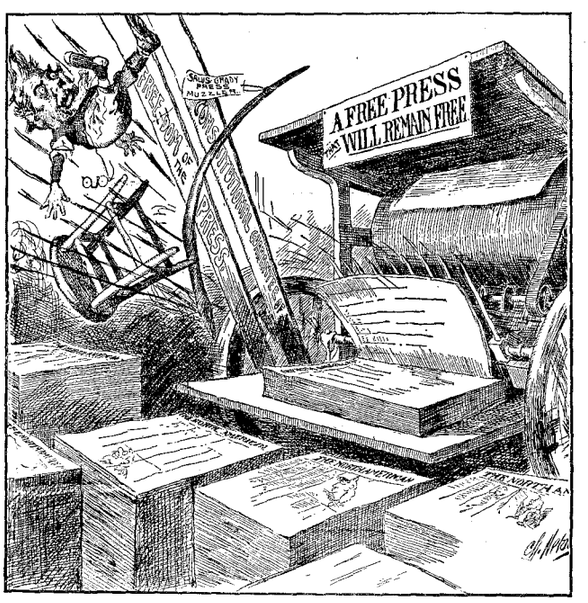
"It would be useless and tedious to follow the governor through his puerile paper. It abounds in false analogies, false facts, false law, false history, and false grammar. It is sanguinary, barratrous, pedantic, misleading, and disingenuous from beginning to end. Its ideals are ignoble and its morals are sodden as those of a thrall of the Middle Ages. It breathes the spirit that animates tyrants and urges the familiar tyrant's plea against free speech and a free press. It would fit the lips of a Torquemada or a Louis XI., and should blister the tongue of any lover of liberty to utter. . . . . .

"His bloodymindedness and infuriated hostility to the freedom of the printing-press lead him likewise into the grossest falsehoods and perversions of history. In his reckless fury he says as follows:

"'Many years' experience on the bench has led me to the conclusion that crimes are widely propagated' by the press. Falser words were never uttered or a baser slander ever penned. A free press is crime's greatest enemy, and none fear a free press or desire its restriction so much as criminals and their friends—particularly official criminals.

"What are the crimes which Pennypacker's 'long experience on the bench' caused him to conclude were 'widely propagated' by the press? Was it ballot-box stuffing? Gambling with public funds? Official bribery? Policy, pool-selling, slot-machines, prostitution, speak-easies, rape, burglary, larceny? Name the crimes, thou flippant and reckless slanderer, that a free press has 'widely propagated.' Name them or stand convicted of a lying insult to the journalism of your State. Thousands of honorable men, engaged in as honorable a vocation as you ever followed—who never stood in a criminal dock, as well as always have kept their promises and paid their debts with money honestly earned—are grossly, falsely, and malevolently insulted by your charge that they have widely propagated crime. The law against gross and reckless defamers of reputation applies to private persons. Why should it not apply to gubernatorial purveyors of slander and libel?"

The Philadelphia *Ledger* (Ind.) thinks the measure is "rightly



BUT THE PRESS DIDN'T STOP, AND IT WON'T.

This cartoon, which is virtually a defiance of the governor, appeared in the Philadelphia *North American* the day after he signed the bill.

condemned and opposed," but believes, at the same time, that the newspapers are "unduly excited." It observes:

"The courts can be trusted to interpret the law, when called upon, with impartial justice. We do not believe that this act will be found to have made any material change in their action or rulings, or in the attitude of juries, any more than it will affect the conduct of responsible newspapers. It has injured its

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promoters more than those who sought to persuade them from an error.

"While the newspapers of Pennsylvania were right in opposing the lawless spirit manifested in this legislation, they have nothing to fear from its consummation. If it has any good purpose, it can do no harm; its evil intent must defeat itself. It has neither increased nor diminished the actual responsibilities of newspapers which seek only to print the truth, in soberness and reason, and an exchange of angry vituperation and personal resentment between public officers and their critics can gain no credit to either side nor prove of public interest or advantage."

THE COTTON BOOM.

THE recent rise in the price of cotton to between 11 and 12 cents a pound, the highest point in thirteen years, has added something like $110,000,000 to the value of the American crop for the year 1902, assuming it to be 11,000,000 bales, which is now the lowest estimate made by any of the reliable statisticians. Altho cotton has not again taken its place as king of commercial and industrial products, it is likely to do so in the near future if the world's consumption continues to increase, for there are fairly well-based claims that the maximum of production has about been reached in this country, and the foreign product increases far less than the demand. As to the value and relative importance of the crop, the New York *Journal of Commerce* says:

"The value of the crop is partly a matter of estimate, as the commercial year ends with August 31, but it is set down at $501,897,134, making it next to corn the most valuable crop of the country. Last year was an exceptional year with corn, but for 1901 its value is put at $921,555,768. That of wheat for the same year, when the crop was larger than last year's, was $467,350,156. Attention is called to the fact that within the limits of the 'Louisiana Purchase' 2,439,965 bales of cotton were grown last year, valued at $113,885,044. It occupied but one per cent. of the area of that territory and furnished 23 per cent. of the cotton production of the country. In exports raw cotton holds the first place, amounting for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, to $290,651,819, which was $77,517,475 in excess of the value of breadstuffs exported and $90,790,441 more than that of provisions, including meat and dairy products. Including the products of cotton, manufactured goods, waste, and the seed products, the exports were valued at $349,479,747, or 25.8 per cent. of all the commodities sent abroad."

The crop of 1901 was 10,700,000 bales, and that of the year previous was but 10,400,000, while the world's American consumption during those years was equivalent to 12,000,000 bales per annum. Thus the large surplus stocks carried over from previous years were so reduced that we carried over at the end of last year the smallest world's visible supply of American cotton in a number of years. It is thus assumed that it will require a crop of at least 11,000,000 bales this year to meet the world's requirements to the beginning of the new crop year. This is the situation in a nutshell, and is no doubt the basis for the unprecedented rise in price. But how will the increased price affect consumption? This is best answered by the following despatch from Fall River, the great cotton-manufacturing center of New England, to the *Journal of Commerce*:

"The continued rise in the price of raw cotton and the stagnation in the cloth market, together with certain other unfavorable features, are causing some uneasiness among many of the managers of the forty manufacturing corporations in this city. Mill-owners in Rhode Island and elsewhere also are watching the situation closely, but in no section has a satisfactory remedy been decided upon. Manufacturers assert that the wages as well as cotton are too high, while cloth is too low.

"Some of the managers favor a general reduction in wages, while others advocate a curtailment in production; but so far there has been little disposition among all mill treasurers to act in harmony. It is thought that unless conditions show signs of improvement within the next month individual curtailment will be resorted to.

"A reduction, on the other hand, can be brought about only by general agreement, and it is by no means sure the treasurers would act together on this question any more than on that of curtailment.

"Manufacturers say the high price of cotton is not the only difficulty which confronts them. They say the cotton they are compelled to buy is either tinged, stained, or dirty, and they can not hope to store goods made from this kind of staple at the high-notch costs now prevailing. Much of the cotton that is being offered is little better than high-grade waste, but the brokers say that prices for other grades are prohibitive and there is little for the manufacturers to choose from."

But the fact of public importance is not the speculative movement of cotton nor its statistical position. It is rather that this agricultural staple brings in an annual income of more than half a billion dollars to a comparatively small section of the country,

"A LITTLE LOUDER, PLEASE."
—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

WHAT IS THIS—A POLITICAL PROBABILITY, OR A DREAM?
—*The Duluth News Tribune.*

SOME POLITICAL UNCERTAINTIES ILLUSTRATED.

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and that it stands next to corn as the sovereign product of commerce and industry. Says the Atlanta *Constitution:*

"When the cotton growers of the South by a large majority can 'corner the market' on their own behalf by being independent enough in cash and credit to hold their crops at their own will, then a large share of the advantages now monopolized by the exchange gamblers will pass from them forever. If the Southern planters can only have a few more years of good prices like those of the past three seasons, those of them who have wit enough to dodge flying bricks will be in such financial condition as to escape the compulsion of selling their crops at opening prices."

PREVALENCE OF STRIKES.

THE strike items have become so numerous in the past few weeks that some of the newspapers are beginning to wonder if the nation's business is not being seriously affected. In Lowell, 17,000 textile workers have been on strike for six weeks; in Chicago, 20,000 strikers in various trades are idle; in New York, 4,000 subway workers are out, and there is a fight between two carpenters' unions that has tied up a large proportion of the building enterprises in the city; something like a thousand striking Italian track-workers have been marching up and down the railroad between New York and New Haven trying to precipitate a general strike; in Omaha, 3,000 teamsters are striking; there is a strike on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and a strike of boilermakers on the Union Pacific; the Staten Island carpenters are out; a strike of 635 employees of the Hammond (Ind.) Packing Company has determined that firm to move to Chicago; in Denver, the butchers, the bakers, the cooks, and the waiters are striking for recognition of their unions; in Toledo last week a funeral was interrupted by the union hackmen because a non-union man was driving the hearse; in New Haven last week the union grave-diggers refused to dig a grave for a funeral conducted by a non-union undertaker; and in the same city it has been found desirable to request the mourners to come to the funerals in union hacks.

"Candid men do not view the situation hopefully," declares *Dixie*, a manufacturers' journal published in Atlanta. It goes on to say:

"Employers generally believe that the lines are being strengthened for battle. The labor-unions are already 'belligerent.' Numerous overt acts have been committed. The other side, rather slow to recognize the situation, inclined, until now, to treat the matter lightly, has at last sounded a bugle call, and the forces are marshaling: for counsel first, and for fighting later on, if necessary; and the general impression prevails that fighting is going to be necessary. The labor leaders are spoiling for it, undoubtedly, and the employers have tired of compromises. They are going to have fair play or a fight, and most of them think that one will be impossible without the other, for the unions are laying down conditions that can not be complied with. They demand control, absolute control, and when they accept less, it is simply because brute force has failed to secure all. The questions of justice and fair play are not considered, and greater strength would mean greater injustice, for the measure of their demand is simply the measure of their power.

"With the employer the question is that of abject submission or war. He is preparing for war, and on his preparedness for this contingency rests the hope of increasing wisdom, and a better recognition of right methods, on the part of labor leaders."

People who are inclined to view the labor situation with alarm may find comfort, however, in the following reassuring reflections by the New York *Evening Post:*

"There is a prevailing belief in the public mind that labor troubles were never so numerous, never so menacing to the prosperity of the country and the peace of society as now. It is true that the outlook is serious, but it is not true that this is the worst situation we have ever faced. In 1877 several large cities were in the hands of mobs in consequence of strikes, and the militia were under arms in half a dozen States, including New York and Pennsylvania. The city of Pittsburg was set on fire and the railroad shops and depots were consumed together with a vast quantity of goods in transit. The government of Fort Wayne was temporarily overthrown, and its place was taken by a committee of strikers, who solemnly proclaimed themselves the friends of law and order. A similar condition of affairs existed in Hornellsville and other places in Western New York.

"These scenes of disorder were due to a strike against a reduction of wages which had been brought about by the panic and commercial crisis of 1873. The immediate trouble passed away, but the eternal question, What is a fair day's wages for a fair day's work? remained. It came up later in the Martin Irons strike on the Missouri Pacific Railway and again in the Debs strike against the Pullman Car Company. The latter began with a local strike on the Great Northern Railway and extended itself to all the Northwestern States, as far as the Pacific Coast, leading to the employment of the regular army by President Cleveland to suppress riots in Chicago and to clear the way for trains in California. Still later came the great strike in the building trades in Chicago, which stopped the work of construction, and even of repair, in that city for eighteen months.

"We recall these comparatively recent events in order to remind those who are inclined to pessimistic views that the present is not the most discouraging period that American industry has ever witnessed. The main difference between those disturbances and the present is that the earlier ones came in times of great business depression, while the present ones are coincident with the greatest prosperity that the country has ever known. All the strikes now, in so far as they relate to wages, are strikes for an increase, not against a decrease. These facts show pretty conclusively that we shall never reach a golden age when employers and employees will be permanently content with the conditions in which they find themselves."

INJUNCTIONS IN OMAHA.

NO one in Omaha has yet been restrained by injunction from continuing to breathe, but the application of injunctions there has proceeded further in that direction than such orders have hitherto gone. Judge Baxter, of Omaha, on Thursday of last week, according to a special despatch to the New York *Times*, issued an injunction restraining Mrs. E. Berge from talking so much. It appears that Mrs. Berge talked so much that the other tenants of the apartment-house where she lived and talked began to move out, thus causing financial loss to the owner of the house. Mrs. Berge refused to leave until her lease expired, so the owner secured the injunction. More fame, however, has been accorded by the newspapers to two other Omaha judges, Judge Munger and Judge Dickinson, who have each taken a hand in the Omaha teamsters' strike. Judge Munger issued his order on May 6, upon the request of fifteen employing companies, restraining the members of the teamsters' union from interfering in any way with the non-union men, "and, further, restraining and enjoining the Team Drivers' International Union, Local 71, its officers and members, from continuing said organization, and from continuing in combination or agreement to restrain commerce between the States," etc. Judge Munger perceived, next day, however, that his injunction was so sweeping as to prevent the men from holding meetings, employing counsel, or even declaring the strike off, so he eliminated the provisions quoted above. Then the labor-unions resorted to injunction. Judge Dickinson, upon request of the attorney for the strikers, issued an injunction on May 12, restraining the business men of Omaha from threatening, boycotting, or bribing the unionists, from refusing to sell goods to the unionists, from threatening or intimidating other business men into discrimination against the unionists, "from importing, or engaging agents or servants to import, any laborers into the city of Omaha or State of Nebraska, in pursuance of any existing plan to destroy labor organizations, or under any similar or new arrangement or

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plan," and "from bringing any other injunction suits or actions, in pursuance of any general plan of prosecutions to break up labor-unions, or of any new or similar plans connected directly or indirectly with any existing plans."

The New York *Times* notes with interest that the business men are not restrained from standing on their heads during business hours, and the New York *Mail and Express* remarks that the learned judge is "several sorts of a freak." In the main, however, the newspapers think that honors are about even between the two parties. "At all events," says the New York *Evening Post*, "the employers who resort to the courts for injunctions against similar conspiracies on the part of the unions, can not complain if they are required to take their own medicine now and then."

In the mean time, business in Omaha is pretty badly tied up by the teamsters' strike. Says the Omaha *News*:

"Omaha is confronted with a grave crisis. A labor strike is never a pleasant thing. When both sides line up with a grim determination to win, it becomes so serious as to command the attention of every one.

"That situation exists in Omaha to-day. Business is proceeding with the utmost difficulty. Three thousand men are idle, and not alone are they affected, but their families, their meat dealers, their grocerymen, and others are suffering.

"The inactivity in commercial lines is spreading, until not alone Omaha but its tributary territory is suffering. The country merchants who depend upon the wholesale houses for their stocks are seeking other sources of supply. In short, Omaha's commercial supremacy is threatened. . . . Why not arbitrate now, and save Omaha from a commercial stagnation which it will require five years to overcome?"

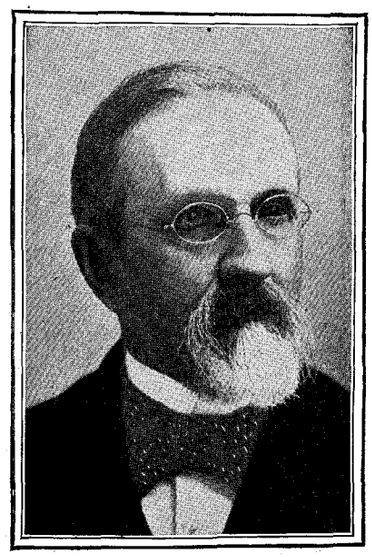
CANAL TREATY IN DANGER.

THE reports that the Colombian Congress is likely to reject the Panama Canal treaty have been received by our newspapers with no little surprise and concern. Recent despatches affirm that a number of government officers are wavering in their adherence to the treaty, and predict that the majority of the Congress will vote against it. In a despatch to the New York *Tribune* it is asserted that opposition to the treaty is spreading among the people of Colombia. Three elements oppose it. One element antagonizes the feature giving the United States perpetual control; another urges that the indemnity and annuity are not sufficient; and the third element consists of the revolutionary spirits, who fear that with the Colombian treasury enriched by $10,000,000, which is to be paid to Colombia by the United States, the Government will be strong enough to destroy all hope of success from any revolutionary movement. But, in spite of this opposition, William Nelson Cromwell, attorney for the new Panama Canal Company, believes that the Congress will surely ratify the treaty. Señor Herran, the Colombian Minister to the United States, however, takes a gloomy view of the situation. He is quoted as saying:

GEN. RAFAEL REYES,
Reported successor of President Marroquin.
Courtesy of "El Economista Internacional."

"While the outlooks for the passage of the canal treaty at the extraordinary session of the Colombian Congress, which has been called to meet June 20, are not hopeless, they are certainly not as bright as the friends of the canal could wish. There is a very strong sentiment in Colombia against the canal. It is regrettable that this should be the case, as the construction of the canal by the United States would be of benefit to my country.

"My strongest fear is that the Colombian Congress will tinker with the convention and amend it and change it until it will prove absolutely unacceptable to the United States Government. I am familiar with the situation in both the United States and Colombia, and I, with other friends of the canal, regret the existence of a mistaken sentiment which will do more to prevent the construction of the waterway than anything else.



JOSÉ MANUEL MARROQUIN,
President of Colombia, who is said to have resigned, in despair of the ratification of the Panama canal treaty.
Courtesy of "El Economista Internacional."

"The Colombian people believe that the consideration of the Nicaraguan Canal route by the United States Government was merely a ruse, a barefaced bluff, and they scoff at the idea that there was anything more in it than just that.

"The friends of the canal in Colombia, notably Enrique Cortes of the well-known Colombian firm in London of Cortes & Co., have done, and are doing, through their arguments and able writings and by every other means in their power, a great deal to eradicate this false idea. But it is still a fixed belief in the minds of a large portion of the Colombian population."

A few of the papers take a somewhat pessimistic view of the situation, and their fears have increased considerably since it was reported that President Marroquin, who has been an earnest supporter of the canal project and in favor of the ratification of the treaty, has resigned. These papers declare that if the President has resigned, it is probably due to his inability to secure the consent of the Colombian Congress to ratify the treaty, for when he called the special session to meet June 20, it is believed that he was confident of having sufficient support to assure its approval. General Rafael Reyes, who, it is reported, will succeed President Marroquin, has in no way expressed himself as opposed to the construction of the canal by the United States, but he is suspected of being a little cold toward the treaty. The Washington *Star* makes the following observations on the President's reported resignation:

"The news is disquieting to those who hope for the prompt ratification of the treaty and the starting of the great canal work by the United States. The Government can not afford to be kept in suspense while rival Colombian factions strive for the mastery or the Congress haggles over the treaty, using it as a weapon in campaigning for political advantage. The canal work has already been too much delayed by legislative debates, and Colombia should be reminded, when the occasion offers, that it has no assured corner on available routes."

"The Panama people understand too well the advantages they would gain from the completion of the canal to endanger the work by haggling too long over its terms," says the Brooklyn *Times*; and "when they find that the Government of the United States has reached the limits of its liberality, they will doubtless ratify the treaty without more ado." If the Colombian Government fails to ratify the treaty, or is disposed to defer final action, the State Department at Washington, it is expected, will reopen

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negotiations for the Nicaragua route. But the Colombian Constitution gives the President considerable power. In case of disturbed conditions, or if there is a sign of forcible opposition to the Government, or a revolutionary uprising, he can assume dictatorial powers and ratify the treaty himself. "The choice of the Panama route was a stupendous blunder," in the opinion of the New York *Herald*, "but it is not yet too late to secure the building of the canal viâ Nicaragua, where all conditions—physical, sanitary, technical, and political—conspire to favor its construction."

MASSACRE OF JEWS IN KISHINEFF.

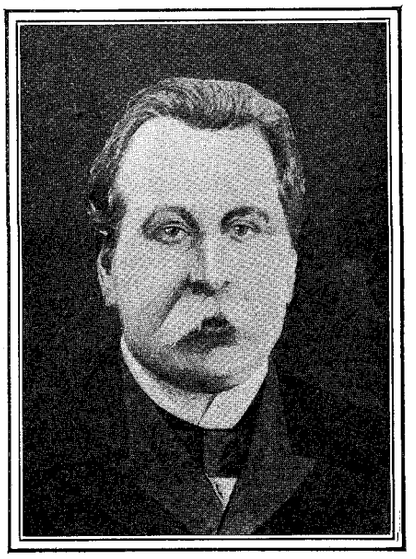
THE Czar and his Government are held responsible by most of the American papers for the massacre and pillage of the Jews of Kishineff, the capital of Bessarabia, in Russia, on April 19 and 20, the days of the Russian Easter celebration. The reports of the affair which have reached this country by wire and mail have it that the police and other officials in Kishineff actually urged on the rioters, and that some of them took an active part in the saturnalia of murder, rapine, and plundering that left 8,000 families homeless and destitute, 500 persons wounded, and 50 dead. What purports to be the text of a remarkable despatch from von Plehve, Russian Minister of the Interior, to the governor of Bessarabia, sent three weeks before the massacre, is printed in the newspapers, from which it appears that the outbreak was fully expected. Instead of enjoining the governor to preserve order, however, von Plehve dwells upon the "undesirability of instilling by too severe measures anti-governmental feelings into the population," and tells him to use "admonitions, without at all having resource, however, to the use of arms." It was only after this peculiar Easter celebration had been running amuck for two days that the Minister authorized a military demonstration. The troops were ordered to fire into the air, and at the first discharge the mob dispersed

HIS LITTLE JOKE.

"Oh, no! We are not occupying Manchuria, Manchuria is merely occupying us." —*The New York Press.*

and quiet was restored. Some of the rioters were hurt by the Jews who tried to defend themselves, so "a ministerial circular forbidding the Jews to defend themselves" has been issued, according to a despatch from St. Petersburg, and "it is expected," the despatch proceeds," that this step will stimulate Jewish emigration to America."

All these bits of evidence are accepted by our newspapers as proof that the Czar's Government is responsible for the Kishineff massacre, and they do not hesitate to point at him the finger of scorn and derision. This is the author of the peace conference and the manifesto of religious toleration! exclaims the New York *Jewish Daily News*. This is the ruler who seeks vaster territories, the guardianship of weak peoples, the "white man's burden"! exclaims the New York *World*. This is the monarch who admonishes the Turk to reform! exclaims the Pittsburg *Gazette*. This is the ruler, remarks the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, who thinks that the men and women who dare to discuss political and religious progress are not fit to live in Russia, and must be exiled and excommunicated! No such Government, declares the New York *Times*, "can be called civilized, or can ask the respect of decent governments," and the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:



M. VON PLEHVE,
Russian Minister of the Interior, who is accused of complicity in the Kishineff massacre.

"Russia, indeed, to-day stands before the world not as one of the great Powers of Christendom, but as a gigantic force which makes for barbarism. In the Far East, her emissaries have destroyed respect for treaties. They have violated the law of nations, and they have done it with the shamelessness of Orientals in whom there is no touch of the higher, nobler civilization of the Western world. In Finland, the liberties of a free people are being remorselessly trampled under foot in defiance of the written promises of the Russian autocrat. And now in Bessarabia, the work of devils has gone on unchecked until the imagination is appalled by the mere recital of the nameless horrors. Surely, the rulers of no nation can pile up offenses such as these and go unscourged. A few more chapters added to a chronicle so black will cause the name of Russia to be held in universal detestation as that of an enemy of all mankind."

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says similarly:

"The modern world can not countenance crimes like this. It can not even suffer them to pass with mere private and unofficial protest. If the Russian Government, sounding proclamations of religious freedom on its lips, has no protection for its citizens of the Jewish faith; if its provincial governors look out of the windows of their palaces upon three days' massacre without lifting a finger to save property from destruction, men and babes from torture and death, and women from dishonor, then the Russian Government has no title to the respect of civilized Powers, and deserves to be dealt with as are barbarous nations when they outrage humanity.

"The swelling wo of the Kishineff horror is upon the Christian as well as the Jewish world. They were Jews who suffered; Christians who inflicted the suffering. It behooves the Christians of enlightend lands where sectarian persecutions are impossible and inconceivable to purge their religion from the blood with which its white garments have been stained in Bessarabia. The Christian nations hate, abominate, abhor, and execrate the deeds of Kishineff, and it is within their just province to demand of Russia that she punish the guilty and see to it that from this moment the persecution of Israel cease."

Says the London *Jewish Chronicle*:

"We charge the Russian Government with responsibility for

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the Kishineff massacre. We say it is steeped to the eyes in the guilt of this holocaust. If Europe does not disassociate itself from the leprous taint of this barbarian Power it writes its humanity down as a sham, its civilization as organized hypocrisy. The explanation of the Minister of the Interior is of a piece with the lies and prevarications which for years have poured from the Russian official printing-press. . . . . .

"The whole of Russia, from the bureaucrats who lord it in their offices down to the local officials, the well-dressed ladies who shared the spoil from the looted shops, and the blood-drunken mob, is convicted of this foul crime. . . . . .

"The Central Government is doubly guilty. So long as a 'civilized' Government brands 5,000,000 people as a perilous pest which must be slowly annihilated, so long its baser subjects will think themselves justified in accelerating the process of extermination with knives, axes, and hatchets."

MYSTERIOUS DEPRESSION IN SECURITIES.

THE fact that the general lists of railway and industrial securities have reached lower figures than for the past two years, despite the further fact that their earnings average higher than at any time during the same period, causes interested business men anxiously to ask: "What's the matter?" Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan answered the query a few weeks ago, and he made the term "undigested securities" a transient by-word. But he added that stocks had found their level and would soon begin to rise. *Per contra*, during the next few days they slumped still further. Then, by request, Mr. E. H. Harriman, another financial and business authority, rose to assure the public that the worst was over; but it was not. Many are still giving reasons for the remarkable situation that has put the stocks of such railway systems as the New York Central and the Pennsylvania at from 25 to 30 points lower than they were last February. The New York *Financial News* says there is "abundance of money; indeed, the man who has money to lend has to go out these days to look for a borrower," and it draws the conclusion that "the American people have been extremely busy the past season and are now resting and looking the situation over." The New York *Herald* notes that "many take a blue view of the widely distributed labor disturbances." The New York *Sun* is of the opinion that "one thing that would help matters a good deal would be the cessation of the dangerous upward movement in the price of cotton." But *The Evening Post* takes the opposite view: "It is evident that the conditions of the cotton market are going to prove of immense benefit to the Southern planters and to the railways and the other corporations in the Southern States. It may be said, in short, that accepting the theory that the prosperity of the farmer underlies the prosperity of all other classes in the community, present conditions and prospects furnish no ground for cavil." It likewise has this to say regarding the somewhat important point as to whether the West has money enough in its banks to move its crops without Eastern assistance:

"Western despatches in the past week or two have renewed the assurance that this year's interior can move the crops for itself without drawing currency from the East. This is a rather familiar statement at the present season, but it depends now, as always, on the position of the interior banks themselves.

"Last year the West sent currency steadily to New York, up to the closing week of August. It then began to draw, and in the two ensuing months, notwithstanding large inflow of currency from near-by cities, New York's net loss in cash was $21,000,000. It shipped to the harvest States during the season at least $50,000,000, and probably a good deal more.

"To move the crops cash is required, not credit. The West can provide the harvest money, which it could not provide last year, on either of two conditions—if it holds enough in actual currency reserve or if its liabilities are so much reduced that it will need less currency in its own vaults to keep good its reserve percentage."

Be this as it may, from present indications it will require more currency to move the crops this year than for several years past, for the reason that they promise to be larger. And if it requires more money to move them, it will make better business for the railroads. Then why this depression of their securities? Some of the newspapers aver that the depression is due to apprehension caused by the labor troubles; but others point out that there was more apprehension last year at this time, when the miners' strike was threatening every branch of industry which used coal.

The Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide (New York) remarks that while "general business is very prosperous . . . . one gets the impression that the business of the country has come to a turn in the curve." And it goes on to say:

"The stock market has distinctly lost tone of late. More liquidation is undoubtedly in progress and that by very strong interests. Should the crop news continue to be bad it is very probable that the present sagging market would continue throughout the rest of the year. It by no means follows, however, that a smaller volume of general business and lower prices will be accompanied by a steady decline in security values. The financial position of the more important railroads and of many of the industrial corporations is very strong. They have been making large expenditures out of income for permanent improvements, and in most cases they are earning handsome surpluses over dividends declared. They could consequently stand very severe losses in gross earnings without diminishing their distributions to stockholders. The underlying business situation is consequently very strong; and it would take a very severe fit of business depression to affect the income-producing power of this class of securities. Moreover, while the present speculative temper continues, values are likely to be diminished more than there is any real justification for, so that under some really favorable piece of news, such, for instance, as better summer crop prospects, the market might well recover with a bound. For the present, however, things look the other way."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THAT Harvard professor who has discovered the germ of smallpox has our permission to keep it.—*The Los Angeles Times.*

THE Paris *Temps* says that Cleveland has no show for a fourth term. This should settle the matter.—*The Chicago Evening Post.*

SINCE it is hopelessly stuck in the mud the name of the monitor *Arkansas* should be changed to Jim K. Jones.—*The Chicago News.*

NOW that Mr. Morgan and Mr. Carnegie are off for Europe, let us see how much money the rest of us can make.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

PRESIDENT CASTRO confers the "Order of Bolivar" upon Andrew Carnegie and assumes an expectant attitude.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

IT WOULD BE ONLY FAIR.

ABDUL HAMID—"The civilized world protests. These outrages against humanity must stop." —*The Chicago News.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

LITERARY MOVEMENTS IN TURKEY.

IT is so seldom that anything about the literature of modern Turkey appears in print that one turns with some curiosity to an article in *La Revue* (Paris) by a Turk, Dicher Bey, on the subject of literary tendencies in his own country. He finds among the "Young Turks" what may be characterized as a literary school, the leader of which is Halid Zia, and to this leader and this school he applied the terms decadence and romanticism. The thought of Dicher Bey is not as clear and well-defined as it might be, but critics of Turkish literature who have a first-hand acquaintance with their subject do not abound, and his views will be read, therefore, with interest. He writes:

"A little *résumé* of the history of Turkish literature would have been an illuminating preparation for the ensuing study in criticism of the 'young' literature of Turkey. This school, however, is, so to speak, independent. Having its roots without the literary traditions of Turkey and its sources of inspiration in the modern school of France, our 'young' literature forms a class by itself. . . . One of the principal figures in this new school of romantico-decadentism is Halid Zia, and here I must interrupt myself, because I have employed the word 'decadent,' which, before I proceed further, I shall be obliged to define in its application to the Turkish writers.

"Is not decadentism 'art which has reached a point of extreme maturity, caused by the oblique sunlight from aging civilizations' (T. Gautier)? According to this definition, I should find it difficult to show you anything but semblance of maturity in our singular civilization, which grew old without ever having become mature. For the solution of this paradoxical situation, I have been obliged to take an analytical survey of the physiological and psychological traits of our writers, particularly those which were of the Turkish race. The summary of my conclusions is that this condition has resulted largely from the manner in which Turkey has thrown herself into the Western civilization, without preparation and without system, with the result that the alien civilization is only a veneer covering a rough and brutal foundation. . . . Being without national traditions, the education of these men [representatives of the 'Young' Turks] sometimes rings false. Too quickly formed, they lack the force given by a solid foundation of traditional learning. It is therefore difficult to classify their work, to understand their origin, to judge rightly what their several capacities are, and to feel what the predominating influence of their work is."

The most conspicuous example of these interesting hybrids, Halid Zia, has had an important influence on Turkish thought of to-day, so we are told. Dicher Bey describes this author as follows:

"A romanticist who had gone astray in decadentism or a poet who had mingled with the ideas of a romanticist the intemperate and nervous style of the de Goncourts—so Halid Zia appears to me. Always under French influence, he followed in turn de Musset, then Théophile Gautier, whose plastic style he borrowed, then Daudet, whose sensitiveness and sympathy he possessed naturally. But the fact that he has formed himself on the models of the French romanticists and decadents does not cause me to judge him after French ideals and French methods, for then I should have explained nothing."

Dicher Bey proceeds to describe Halid Zia as full of sentiment and sympathy, nervous and impressionable, and withal profoundly moral and honorable. His intellectual surroundings are described as follows:

"He came at a moment when the public was deafened by the unfruitful tempests aroused by our great vulgarian (the one who wished to be called the Voltaire of Turkey), Ahmed Midhat, and his disciple Nadje, the docile mouthpiece of his ideas. The public, which at bottom was very restrained, full of old prejudices, acquainted only superficially with science, with a doubtful taste which was easily pleased, had on the other hand an inextinguishable thirst for occidental civilization, of whose exterior it had caught dazzling glimpses. . . . . .

"The public had for national poet the great Kémal Bey, also Ridjaï Zadé Ekrem, and Abdulhac Hamid, whose talent was cut short; for universal genius, savant, and philosopher, Ahmed Midhat; but it desired a novelist of talent, responsive to its ideals, realizing its dreams, giving a fictitious picture of life as they would have enjoyed living it, love affairs they would like to have had, written in a delicate and esthetic style—something new and fresh in both style and sentiment. Our language was heavy through and through; in spite of the work done by Kémal, it was still involved, it was a language laden with symbols, with old catch-words, with conventional phrases. At this time there appeared at intervals and steadily improving 'Numidé,' 'Carnet d'une Morte,' 'Ferdie et Cie'—a long line of novels published in the papers."

These novels by Halid Zia are discussed one by one, and "Bleu et Noir" is given as the author's masterpiece. A school of young men soon formed themselves around Zia, all of whom were the outcome of the peculiar conditions and in each the thought of France was engrafted on Turkish civilization. Halid Zia has progressed steadily toward realism, giving vivid pictures of the life of Turkey of to-day. "To a Frenchman," says the writer, "this literary movement might appear old and even superannuated; but to us realism was something absolutely new," and Halid Zia and his school, we are assured, have renewed the life of Turkish literature, opened the door to new thought, and, above all, rejuvenated the written language.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SINGING A LOST ART.

THE close of the opera and concert season is usually signalized by the appearance of critics who await their opportunity to discharge a whole battery of lessons, not infrequently animadversions on the artistic method employed by those who have ministered to our pleasures. A British critic, Mr. M. A. R. Tuker, writing in *The Nineteenth Century* (May), addresses especially a British audience, but with a comprehension that implies the extension of his remarks to other countries. He declares that the art of singing, the true *bel canto* which the teachings of Porpora developed less than two hundred years ago, is already a lost art, and that the modern substitute is a hybrid production of the declaimer or the *diseur*. "We have no longer the *cantante*," says the writer; "we roar, scream, or warble, we talk or we declaim, we pour out sentiment and 'classical taste'—but do not sing." We quote further:

"Popular taste and popular sentiment have made of our modern singers not vocal artists, but vocal artisans, vocal 'Jacks of all trades.' The public does not expect art, the trained organ, the voice which resembles the pipes of an organ; but in its place it asks for sentiment, and an amateur and untrained use of the voice which is thought to be vocal expression, so that a voice which does not provide us with adventitious effects is supposed to be inexpressive. We forget, or we have never known, that it is because the instrument is imperfect that it yields us this class of effects, while it is at the same time incapable of producing the only effects which would be legitimate. This absence of legitimate technique causes the young singer to mistake the real resources of his art, and he is supported in his ignorance by British sentimentalism. Popular taste in Italy may be saved by the necessity for passion in art, but there is no such safety-valve in the unbroken sentimentality of the English ballad. The ethical rather than artistic instinct which asks claptrap sentiment of the arts, which makes the 'gods' applaud a sound commonplace sentiment in a theater, and miss the only art in the piece, tolerates and encourages vapid sentiment in singers. . . . . .

"The singer's audience, as it settles itself down to listen, hugs itself with the flattering assurance: 'I know what I like.' Curiously enough, this is held to imply some definite esthetic criterion. Yet in what other art would such a criterion pass muster? For the chance good singer, therefore, a hard fate is

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reserved; he sings before judges who 'know what pleases them' and are devoid of all criterion of the art they are to judge. . . . . No public has sufficient art to judge for itself, and there are now not enough great singers to teach them. That which pleases them and that which accords with the traditions of the art have in this year of grace 1903 no chance of being identical."

Mr. Tuker therefore points out that intelligent criticism is at this moment one of the chief *desiderata*, for if the singers do not know how to sing, neither do the critics know how they ought to sing; and he spends considerable space in holding up to scorn the ignorance and mistaken notions of many whom the papers have employed to write musical criticism. The writer's attitude is not wholly one of pessimism, for he affirms that it is unlikely that singing should flourish if the conditions remain unchanged. A dearth is noted of first-class oratorio and concert-singers, and an impresario is quoted as asserting that his difficulty was not in the selection of operas but of finding singers to interpret them, adding that "Lucrezia Borgia," "Norma," "Medea," "Vestale," "La Sonnambula," and "Flauto Magico" are practically debarred from production because there are scarcely any who can sing them. The writer continues:

"A return to the Italian school of which Titiens wrote, 'Believe me, there is but one method of singing—the good old Italian,' is in the air, and we hear much talk, not seasoned with the same amount of knowledge, about methods of singing. It is improbable that we should always be content with opera which affords no scope at all for *bel canto*. We must get some distance from a movement if we would place it in its due perspective, if we would see it in relation to what went before and what will come after it. Those who came to mock at Wagner remained to pray; but the cheap, silly contempt for the Italian school, to which we owe every step in the art of music till we come to the German giants of the late eighteenth century, was clearly evanescent. That a change is coming has been prophesied on both sides of the Atlantic. Italian opera with Italian voices has just been tried with signal success in Vienna, and Covent Garden followed suit last season."

THE PASSING OF A VENERABLE POET.

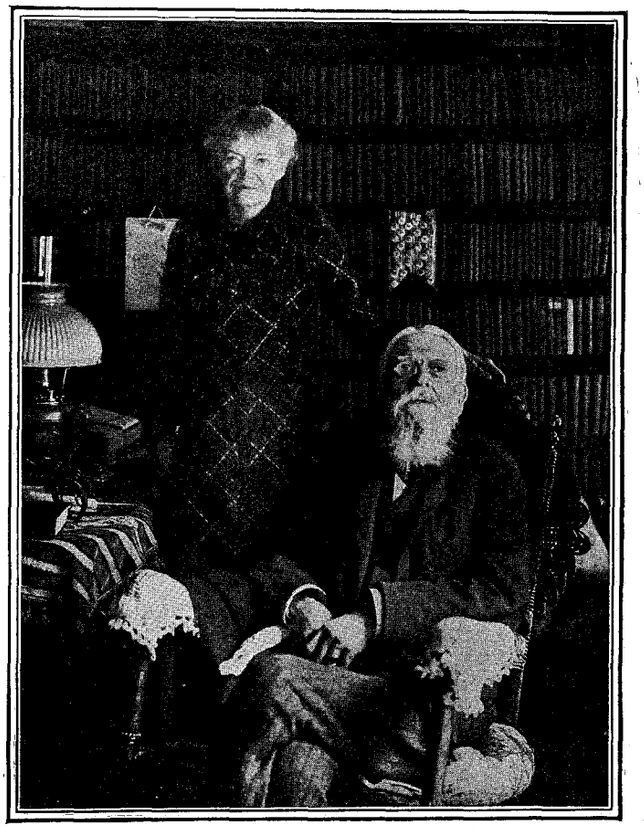
RICHARD HENRY STODDARD, who died at his home in New York city on Tuesday, May 12, in his seventy-eighth year, was, since the recent death of Charles Godfrey Leland, the eldest of our living poets and one of the best beloved by his associates. Through him the earliest circle of American authors was connected with the latest. As the New York *Evening Post* remarks:

"He was a lonely survivor of the class which, seventy years ago, made many an American literary reputation on a slenderer basis than his. Willis, and Halleck, and Paulding—they were, as Irving, numbering himself with them, confessed to James Grant Wilson, 'fortunate in being born so early. We should have no chance now against the battalions of better writers.' Stoddard seemed to belong to that generation—tho born too late to reach great fame by its standards."

"But," *The Evening Post* adds, "tho his individual name stood for less than did the names of his early associates, his typical capacity appeared to be heightened by the flight of years; until, at his death, he represented as no other American writer did the tender grace of a day that is dead."

This grace, as expressed in Mr. Stoddard's poetry, has been described by his old friend, yet nevertheless impartial critic, Edmund C. Stedman, in "Poets of America." Referring to Stoddard's long service in journalism (he was literary reviewer of the New York *World* from 1860 to 1870, and of the New York *Mail and Express* from 1880 until his death), Mr. Stedman says:

"The exigencies of his profession have too constantly drawn upon his resources; the bulk of his miscellaneous verse is large, and to this is somewhat due its unevenness. No poet is more unequal; few have more plainly failed now and then. On the other hand, few have reached a higher tone, and a selection could be made from his poems upon which to base a lasting reputation. 'The Fisher and Charon,' 'The Dead Master,' and the 'Hymn to the Sea' are noble pieces of English blank verse, the secret of whose measure is given only to the elect; one is impressed by the art, the thought, the imagination, which sustain these poems, and the Shakespeare and Lincoln odes. Stoddard's abundant songs and lyrics are always on the wing and known at first sight—a skylark brood whose notes are rich in feeling. The sweet and direct method of 'The King's Bell' placed him high in the ranks of writers of narrative verse. Among poets equal to him in years, he is, perhaps, the foremost of the artistic or cosmopolitan group."



RICHARD HENRY STODDARD AND HIS WIFE.

He was a connecting link between the earliest and latest groups of American authors, and his wife's poetic and dramatic talents were esteemed by some even more highly than his.

Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard celebrated in 1902 a sad and lonely golden wedding, for the last of their three children, Lorimer, a successful dramatist, had just died. The mother soon followed him. The last of his household, Richard Henry Stoddard bequeathed before his death his collection of books and manuscripts, one of the most valuable in America, to the Authors' Club, of which he was a venerated member.

The following sketch of his life is taken from the various press notices:

R. H. Stoddard was born at Hingham, July 2, 1825. He was descended of a long line of sea-captains, and his father was never heard of after a voyage to Sweden when he was a child. His mother married again, and he perforce went to work at whatever he could do, and finally in an iron foundry in New York city, where his stepfather went. Nothing much more unfit for Stoddard could be imagined, but he kept on, without much school education, but with much reading, because he was made so that he had to have it. He gradually got into communication with other young men who were struggling along, and became one of the leading members of an interesting coterie (as they grouped

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themselves) in which Bayard Taylor, the late C. G. Leland, Henry Clapp, and others were members. His first volume was published in 1849; it was called "Footprints," and he suppressed it later, but some poems from it are in his collected edition. In 1852 he published his "Songs of Summer," which have never failed of admiration for their spontaneous beauty. He became a contributor to the *Knickerbocker*, and engaged in literary work, but he had a year before married Elizabeth Barstow, as much of a genius as he himself, if not a greater one, and life became too strenuous. He therefore made interest with Hawthorne, who in his turn moved Franklin Pierce, then President, to bestow upon Stoddard a place in the New York custom-house. There he was employed from 1853 until 1870. While Gen. George Brinton McClellan was chief commissioner of docks, 1870–73, Mr. Stoddard was his confidential clerk, and in 1874–75 he was city librarian of New York. Among his works in the mean time may be mentioned "Town and Country" (for children); "Life, Travels, and Books of Alexander von Humboldt," with an introduction by Bayard Taylor; "The King's Bell," a poem; "The Story of Little Red Riding-Hood," "The Children in the Wood," "Abraham Lincoln," a Horatian ode; "Putnam the Brave," and "The Book of the East," a collection of his poems on various Oriental subjects. He also did a great deal of editorial work, supervising "The Last Political Writings of Gen. Nathaniel Lyon," "The Loves and Heroines of the Poets," John Guy Vassar's "Twenty-one Years Round the World," "Melodies and Madrigals," from the old English poets, "The Late English Poets," "Poetry and Poets of America," and the "Bric-à-Brac Series." He also wrote translations and prefaces and a number of monographs, including one on Edgar Poe and another on William Cullen Bryant. Among his latest productions are "Under the Evening Lamp" and "The Lion's Cub."

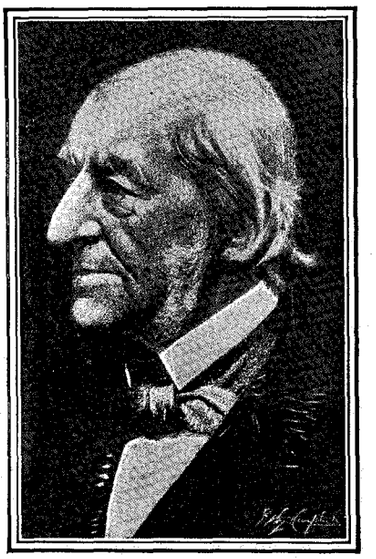
In 1880 he accepted the literary editorship of *The Mail and Express*, and continued in that post until his death, tho for some time, because of his almost total blindness and failing health, his editorial duties were nominal.

EMERSON'S LIMITATIONS.

THE men and women who are writing anniversary articles for the magazines this month on Emerson as a philosopher, Emerson as a teacher, Emerson as a poet, Emerson as a man, "Emerson as I knew him," etc., display a marked tendency to eulogy rather than criticism. Matthew Arnold once remarked that the whole body of Emerson's verse was not worth Longfellow's little poem, "The Bridge." Ah, says one of the Emerson eulogists, "this indicated Arnold's limitations," not Emerson's. Even the most trivial words and actions of the Concord philosopher are reverently recorded. Julia Ward Howe recalls fondly how he once said at dinner: "Mrs. Howe, try our snap cake"; and William Dean Howells chronicles the fact that when Emerson smoked a cigar, "it was as if one then saw Dante smoking, and one then saw it with all the reverence due the spectacle."

A more critical estimate is made by Charles Leonard Moore, in an article in *The Dial*. Compared with Carlyle, he says, Emerson "is trivial and shallow and prosaic." He continues:

"Emerson's essays are full of allusions to philosophy. Plato and Zoroaster and the Rig Veda do business at the old stand on almost every other page. Yet one doubts whether he was really capable of forming a metaphysical concept. He could never concentrate his thoughts long enough on one subject to do so. He scorns logic and cohesion. His sentences are a heap of glittering particles that run through one's fingers. Hence his baffling quality. There is no founding anything on him. He is a veritable quicksand of an author. Nearly every great thinker has some central thought fixed firm against all shifting tides and winds. The central thought of Plato is the theory of Ideas—the assertion of the apparitional character of the seemingly real world. The central thought of Pascal is that of Human Intelligence confronting the Universe and strangled by it like Laocoon in the inexorable coils of the snake. The central thought of Schopenhauer is the absurdity of life. We know where to have these writers—but Emerson we never know. He chops and changes with every book he has been reading, or with every reader he desires to mold. Like *Polonius*, he is willing to agree that the cloud may be a camel, or a whale, or a weasel. And he is never thorough, in Strafford's sense of the word. He writes you about the scholar or the poet—and the strain rises like a stream of rich distilled perfume; but then it occurs to him that the butcher, the baker, and the candlestick-maker are also vertebrate animals, and have a certain reason for being, and he gives you their apotheosis. What he was after, all his life, was practicable idealism. But practicable idealism is a contradiction in terms, and sacrifices both the ideal and the practical."



RALPH WALDO EMERSON.
From a drawing, artist and date unknown.
Courtesy of *The Booklover's Magazine*.

Mr. Moore finds much to admire in Emerson's philosophy and poetry, but says, at the same time:

"He can never be satisfactory to the imaginative or the logical mind. He has not the energy, or the richness, or the profundity, to appeal to those who have fed upon the great poets and philosophers. He was a purveyor of first-lessons in philosophy, and of proverbial rules of life for intellectual children. He may keep an audience of these to the end; or they may seek other masters. But great men will pass him by with but a slight salute."

What strikes the Philadelphia *Inquirer* most forcibly in its observation of the Emerson centennial celebration is the lack of spontaneity. It says:

"The one patent fact in connection with the effort to make the centennial of the birth of Emerson a success is the fact that it is very labored. There is no spontaneity in the movement, but an immense amount of urging, which is a sad commentary on the declining popularity of the Sage of Concord. People do not read Emerson any more, at least he is no longer considered a seer in literature or in life. It is true that there can be found any number of persons who admire him. Let the conversation on the subject start (tho it seldom does), and there will be found plenty of men and women to pay the highest tribute to his life and works. This is done conscientiously because they have never read him, but take him on faith."

THE POSITION OF AMERICAN VERSE.

AMERICA is too self-satisfied with the character of the verse which her poets are turning out at the present time, and too indiscriminate in her regard for the work of her poets of the past. This is the view set forth by Mr. Louis How in an article in *The Reader* (June), advance sheets of which are sent us. "While little of it"—our poetic product—"is fairly good, most of it," he says, "is bad." The reasons for our excessive self-satisfaction he finds to be four. "The first is a mistaken chauvinism which proclaims, in effect, just as we can support ourselves, having food independent of Europe, so can we revel in the literature we produce for ourselves." The second is our insularity: "We are out of the main current of Western thought, and, being from our youth nourished (poorly) on our own poetry, we become accustomed to it, even to liking it." The third is our false culture. He writes:

"We love to show how cultivated we are. For our pursuit of culture, whatever it may accomplish some day, results at present

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in the triumph of what has been wittily called 'culturine,' which brings its adherents nothing unless they can flaunt the trophies. While our low state of taste leads us to prefer the fourth-rate verse, our egregious assumption of good taste causes us to exploit it. Untrained natural taste, tho vulgar, is not necessarily insistent, frequently not haughty: whereas ill-trained taste acquires the pride that distresses one and bores. This phenomenon is probably at the root of the whole matter."

The fourth cause is "sectional rivalry":

"The South boasts her singers to keep up her equality with New England: and the West, in its various subdivisions, makes desperate efforts to get into the game. He who has not seen a library of these precious volumes [local anthologies] will never imagine how many are the contributors. They are like locusts for number."

All four of these causes, Mr. How thinks, are intensified by our national trait of kindliness. "This genial, but too genial, habit accords to our verse an acceptation, presently an admiration, an adulation, which settle it at a high place." American readers should put themselves above this adulation, and place the poet in his true position, regardless of local and national sentiment. "Nearly all the better poems in Mr. Stedman's anthology [of American verse] are disfigured by a false note, either an irritating blemish in technic or an irritating trait of sentimentality." We quote further:

"Enough of the general American idea that all verse is something unusual, therefore wonderful, therefore of worth. Does a British anthology include Pye or Tupper? Why, then, shall an American contain every native and adopted bard who can be rooted out? True, the worst are not so far below the best; but to the caretaking mind there is a difference; and the energy of collectors from now on had best be spent less on research than on discrimination. . . . If the germ of it [American humor] does consist in seeing things in their true proportional relations, then our national sufficiency of it should make us willing to apply the proper standards for judging our verse. Like everything else, we must judge it by world standards. Suppose our steel rails were not the best there are, should we be proud because we make more of them than any other country? We may justly feel proud because they are the best—at any rate, the best for their price. Poetry, to be sure, is beyond, and quite disassociated from, any idea of price; but it is gaged by criteria. And our humor should make us not only willing to apply these criteria, but simply unable to refrain from an almost reflex application."

Mr. How thinks that there is much that is praiseworthy in the poetry we have produced, but we should take care not to plume ourselves upon it:

"There is small danger that we shall, if we regard how we actually do stand in the world's arena. If comparisons are odious, all criticism is odious. To spare our blushes somewhat, I will not limit the ordeal to poetry; nor will I pause to ask what name from our own private Hall of Fame we are to insert among the foremost in *belles-lettres*, such as Homer, Dante, Cervantes, Rabelais, Goethe, Chaucer, Shakespeare. But I will propose an easier test, and broaden the list of entries. I add Sophocles, Calderon, and Rojas, Boccaccio, Molière and Balzac, Marlowe, Milton, and Keats, Scott, Defoe, Turgeneff, Landor—and whom of our own? Temerarious fondness (not necessarily American this time) might present Emerson. And in goes Emerson; but not—but not Emerson the poet. The test is still maliciously hard. Let me make it less crucial by proposing merely the literature of the nineteenth century. Whom shall we offer? The literature in English of the century. In this narrower field, and making our choice generous, suppose we say, Emerson, Hawthorne, Whitman, Poe, Lowell (not the poet, but our graceful essayist), Cooper, and Irving. There is a showing we may well be satisfied about, especially when we add that of this list Emerson, Poe, and Whitman (and from the century before, Franklin), and to a less degree Cooper and Irving, have notably influenced individual foreign writers, if seldom groups. So justly we may be satisfied, that there is no call for boasting besides of the fine things we have not produced."

Our American poets, Mr. How remarks further, have simply skimmed the surface of life, "have had nothing which they must either die or say, and nothing at all but platitudes." We find poems of melancholy, occasional poems, poems written by a love-lorn poet to a lady who is dead or has never existed; but no poet shows the deep passion such as Shakespeare showed for the unknown lady in his Sonnets, or Dante for his Beatrice. We find a triteness of the tag-moralizing, a fondness for catch-lines, and provincialism. Mr. How does not praise any definite movement in American poetry, tho he points with approval to individuals, instancing especially Emily Dickinson, who is to be exculpated of all the weaknesses he has named. On the whole, his view is a despondent one. In summarizing, he writes:

"Already my summary praise has gone far enough for a reader to surmise that an anthology of painfully selected verse can be made, which, tho not a golden treasury, nor a cause for boasting, may yet afford a pleasant and ennobling occupation for some of our moments,—and that is, after all, the true end of poetry. While that sentence sums up the whole matter, it doesn't prove very gratifying. I confess I am not prophet enough to foresee the glorious day dawning for our verse. Nevertheless, I so hope for it that I should not be surprised at any time to see the great poet put forth his first book; which, tentative however it be, shall cast into the cool shade our actual mass of verse, shall make even the winnowed measure appear yet more poor and pitiful.

"But until he comes, let us cherish the best of what we have, and make the most of it; always realizing clearly that at the most it is nothing to lose our heads about."

NOTES.

THE New York Yiddish stage furnishes a new interpretation of Shylock. Jacob P. Adler, a star of that stage, represents Shakespeare's Jew as just and affectionate, and the demand for the merchant's heart was, so to speak, a "bluff." Shylock desired to frighten his adversaries and then, when the law decided in his favor, he intended to throw away his knife and spare Antonio!

THE Rome correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* writes of a loss art has sustained in the spoiling of two Van Dykes, one Paris Bordone, two Guido Renis, one Carlo Maratta, one Valerio Castelli, and other famous pictures belonging to the Rosso Palace at Genoa. The pictures were entrusted for cleaning to an unskilful cleaner, who washed them with an alkaline solution that "has completely destroyed them."

QUILLER-COUCH, the English critic and novelist, in an article on the late Francis Thompson's poetry, makes an interesting reference to Poe. Speaking of the joy he experienced from a first reading of Thomson's "The Mistress of Vision," he writes: "It seemed to me the more likely to be a perishable joy because I had once clutched at, and seemed to grasp, similar beauties in Poe. But Poe, on later readings, was seen to be incurably vulgar. One by one all his gems faded except 'For Annie,' 'Helen,' and 'Annabel Lee'—tho one returned to them wistfully, hoping to see their colors renewed; and even about 'Annabel Lee' it was difficult to be quite certain."

THE Count de Rochambeau was so pleased over his reception in this country last year that he has taken the initiative in securing for the American Government a bust of Washington by the great French sculptor, David d'Angers. The bust was done in 1828 in Carrara marble and sent to Washington, where it was destroyed by fire in 1851. The original model still exists in Paris, however, and an exact reproduction in bronze has been obtained by the count, with whom are associated in the enterprise Marquis de Lafayette and Marquis de Grasse. The count writes (*The Independent*): "To have sent it back to you in marble would have required the hand of the grand artist, which long since is still in death. We can not get nearer than this to the bust as it existed in 1828. But we all feel sure that you will take the will for the deed, and see in our modest offering another sign of the old friendship which has so long bound the two nations together, tho separated by so many miles."

A NEW Dickens Fellowship has been organized in London, and has started out, it is said, with a "veritable boom." It had over 2,000 members in a short time, and has held an exhibition of Dickensiana in Memorial Hall, where Fleet Prison once stood, wherein Mr. Pickwick and Sam Weller abode. "Everything was gathered together that related to the master story-teller—first and special editions of his works, pictures of scenes and places made celebrated by his pen, manuscripts and corrected proofs, letters, drawings in illustrations of his works, and relics manifold from his writing-desk and quill pen to his spoon-warmer and linen collar. . . . There was the original 'little wooden midshipman' from the shop in the Minories described in 'Dombey and Son.' There was an old copper boiler from the inn at Chigwell—the original of the 'Maypole' in 'Barnaby Rudge.' There were two chairs from the Bull Hotel, in Rochester, where Mr. Pickwick had a room, and a staff from the Marshalsea prison of 'Little Dorrit.'"

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE "POISON-EATERS."

IT is to be regretted that, owing to the disposition of many newspapers to treat with levity Professor Wiley's experiments on food preservatives, the Secretary of Agriculture, in whose department they are being carried on, has found it necessary to order that no more information is to be given to the public about them. As they will not be concluded for several years, their results, which will be valuable beyond a doubt, will not be available for a long time. This being the case, it is interesting to find that an authoritative scientific exposition of Professor Wiley's objects and methods has been contributed to *The Scientific American* by its Washington correspondent. The writer tell us, in the first place, that the experiments in question are conducted by authority of an act of Congress, approved on June 3, 1902, providing funds "to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate the character of proposed food preservatives and coloring-matters, to determine their relation to digestion and to health, and to establish the principles which should govern their use." The experiments are carried on in the Bureau of Chemistry, where a special kitchen and dining-room have been fitted up. Dr. Wiley's "boarders," who are in charge of an expert cook, are volunteers drawn chiefly from his own bureau. Says the writer:

"Each man throughout the entire course of the experiments is allowed only the same amount of food, which, however, may vary with the individual, but which amount is determined after experimentation to be just enough to maintain the individual in a normal condition. Charts were prepared for each person, on which the weight is daily recorded, and also a record made each day of the temperature taken before and after dinner. The number of heart beats and the respiration are determined twice daily, the blood-corpuscles are counted, and the amount of hemoglobin in the blood measured. Of course it is understood that the subjects were pledged to eat only the food given to them by Dr. Wiley, and to refrain from the use of stimulants, altho tobacco is allowed during the experiments in the regular manner in which it had been used.

"The selection of the first substance to be experimented with was considered, and borax was chosen, concerning which it is generally admitted that it is a most excellent preservative, especially for meats and dairy products. . . . . .

"The young men having reached a normal condition, that is, possessing a constant weight, and the proper amount of food for each having been determined, they were divided into two sets of six each, and the experiment began. One set was fed with pure food only, and the other set with food to which borax, in increasing amounts, was added, and the effects on metabolism noted. These experiments continued for about four weeks, when the young men changed. That is to say, those who had been eating the food to which borax was added were now fed only on pure food. There was also a special set, consisting of two young men, who were fed continuously on food containing borax. It is understood, of course, that the object of the investigation is to ascertain the changes that occur in the subject, in consequence of the use of the special preservative employed, which in this instance was borax. Therefore, the exact quantity of food required normally by the individual being known, he is given exactly that amount, with the addition of varying proportions of borax. The food is carefully analyzed, so that it may be known exactly how much of each ingredient is given to him, and all that is excreted, both solid and liquid, is carefully weighed and analyzed. By striking a balance, the precise amount assimilated is determined, and the changes in weight or metabolism show the results of the value of the food on the individual. It may be added that the services of some twenty chemists and assistants are required for the various analyses that are essential in this investigation."

It is supposed, our informant tells us, that the experiments with borax will be continued until June, when a further selection from substances such as benzoic acid, formaldehyd, salicylic acid, sodium benzoate, and sulfurous acid, will probably be made. Several years will doubtless elapse before the entire series of experiments will be completed.

As to the ultimate value of the result to be obtained, the writer says, in his concluding paragraph:

"It may be said that the information will be of service in shaping intelligent legislation, regulating commerce in food products, securing the removal of unnecessary and unjust restrictions, and making effective those that are necessary and just. It will serve as a basis for international agreement in regard to the composition of preserved foods. At present different nations have widely different laws to protect and regulate the importation and exportation of food products. The experiments will serve also as a basis for rational advice on the part of hygienists and physicians in regard to the foods that should be or should not be used by persons in ordinary health, and they will be especially valuable in the treatment of invalids. The investigation will produce results which will tend to conserve the public health and guard the invalid and the weak person from injurious substances."

HAS THE UNIVERSE A CENTER?

THE recent contention of Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace, that our universe is finite and that our solar system is at its center, has been noticed in these columns, as well as some of the criticisms thereon. To *Knowledge* (London, May) a number of astronomers contribute letters on this subject. Dr. Wallace himself writes that he is grateful for criticism, and adds that he is preparing a volume in which his views will be presented in a more complete and more convincing manner. Dr. J. E. Gore writes:

"As it is at present impossible to fix the exact limits of the visible universe, we can not determine where its center may lie, and altho the sun and solar system *apparently* lie near the center of the Milky Way, it does not follow that we are really at or near that center. Indeed, there is evidence to show that we are perceptibly nearer to one side of the Milky Way than to the opposite side. Sir John Herschel was of opinion that the southern portion of the Milky Way near the Southern Cross is nearer to us than the northern part. Professor Newcomb considers that we are probably nearer to the boundary of the visible universe which lies in the direction of Sagittarius and Scorpio, and he thinks that we may possibly be so much nearer this particular region that we may soon be able to detect proper motions among the fainter stars in this direction."

The same question is thus taken up by Agnes M. Clerke, the well-known astronomical writer:

"But has the universe a center? In other words, is it of limited dimensions? Dr. Wallace avers that it is. His arguments are, nevertheless, contravened by the high astronomical authorities just referred to. The all-pervading illumination of the sky-ground, which should attest the shining of infinitely numerous suns, would be prevented, they agree in considering, by the intercepting action of an *equally infinite* number of dark bodies. These, however, can not be supposed to screen off gravitational influences; they should, on the contrary, reinforce them. Hence, every body in space would be acted on by infinite forces, soliciting it to move in every direction at one and the same time. Cosmical paralysis would result; the 'constellated suns' would stand stock still; unless we make the hazardous assumption that a finite attraction, superadded to an infinite sum of attractions, might avail to determine velocity. That is to say, neighboring stars might exert effective pulls upon each other irrespectively of the equilibrating pull of a measureless universe. There is, however, little profit in dwelling upon this baffling aspect of the question: clearer evidence is before our eyes. Everywhere in the heavens structural relations are manifest. Architectural design is traceable in them; they have parts fitted in together to form a vast yet limited whole. The Galaxy has shape and boundaries, and we have no assured knowledge of anything lying outside those boundaries. It seems, then, a gratuitous

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exercise of the imagination to conjure up abysses stored with stars, energetic and effete, one set cutting off the radiations of the other."

WATERLESS GOLD-MINING.

THE gold separator invented some time ago by Thomas A. Edison is again receiving notice in the daily press, owing to successful experiments said to have been made with it in New Mexico. This device, if successful, practically makes possible placer gold-mining without water, and so opens up many rich deposits hitherto unavailable. In an editorial headed "Gold from the Desert," the Baltimore *News* thus describes the apparatus:

"It is a device for separating the gold from the gravel by the use of a powerful air-blast, instead of making the separation by the usual washing process. Experiments have been made in New Mexico with the new device by Cloyd M. Chapman. Mr. Chapman says they have demonstrated the efficiency of Mr. Edison's invention.

"It is stated that there are rich deposits of placer gold in New Mexico, Arizona, California, and Mexico which can not be worked because of the absence of water in sufficient quantities. It was to work these deposits that Mr. Edison's device was invented.

According to the statement of Mr. Chapman, while the hydraulic method separated from the gravel but seventy-five per cent. of the gold, Mr. Edison's device separates about ninety-eight per cent. of the gold. Still the Edison process is not so cheap as the hydraulic process where water is available. It costs by the water process but three cents a ton to work the ore, while by Mr. Edison's device it costs about eight cents a ton. Only in rich deposits would the increased cost justify itself by increased efficiency.

"In the Edison process, after the gravel has been excavated it is conveyed to a mill, where it is passed over a series of screens and the gravel is separated according to size. Each size of gravel is handled separately. It is placed in the separator hopper, and is fed through a narrow slit at the top of the machine, the gravel falling to the bottom. Powerful air-blasts are turned upon the falling gravel. The metal, being heavier, falls into a chamber, and the gravel and other impurities are driven on so that they fall outside and are carried away. Thus the gold is left so nearly pure that there is little difficulty in cleaning it absolutely by simple processes. Experiments with the machine were made on the Oritz mine grant near Santa Fé, N. M., three years ago. While the machine worked well, the mining operations did not pay, as the deposit did not prove as rich as was expected.

"Mr. Edison's device is very simple, and it may well prove as effective as is predicted. . . . It seems reasonable to suppose that a good deal of gold is deposited in desert spots, and that Mr. Edison's invention may add materially to the world's stock of the precious metal."

Commenting on the descriptions similar to the above, that have appeared in the daily papers, *Engineering News* notes that the invention is not new, and that improvements have probably been introduced since Mr. Edison's first device was tried. It says:

"In so far as this general description indicates the character of the invention there is no novel feature; doubtless it is in the details of the device that we may look for the improvements. The main difficulty, it is said, has been to secure a blast that would blow with equal pressure at all points. Patent lawyers are reported to be at work drawing the specifications and claims. If they are as successful in delaying the issue of this patent as they were on the Edison kinetoscopic camera, we shall know what the claims are in about fifteen years."

Water-Filtration as a Preventive of Typhoid.—This subject has recently been brought forcibly to the attention of the public by epidemics in several places, the most serious of which was the one in Ithaca, N. Y. Says *The Scientific American* (May 9), discussing the matter in a leading editorial:

"The experience gained by those cities in America which within the past few years have installed filtration-plants through which the whole of the city's drinking-water is passed before it is turned into the city's mains, has given the strongest kind of proof that the reports of the wonderful efficacy of such plants, which have reached us from time to time from European cities that have already made the experiment, are not in the least exaggerated. Professor Siebert, of this city [New York], a leading authority upon the subject on both sides of the Atlantic, in a recent work upon the relation of typhoid to water filtration, gives statistics to prove that for the decade previous to the installation of filtration-plants in certain of the larger European cities, the death-rate from typhoid epidemics reached the high percentage of 1 in every 2,600 inhabitants; whereas in the six years immediately succeeding the use of filtered water in these cities, the death-rate fell to 1 in every 11,000 inhabitants. . . . Altho it is not claimed that filtration gives absolute immunity, this only being possible where the water is boiled, this dread disease can be so far controlled by this means that the possibility of an epidemic in a city so protected is extremely remote."

A SCIENTIFIC MAN ON TELEPATHY.

THE attitude of the orthodox scientist toward the dalliance with occultism represented by the work of the Psychical Research Society is well set forth in an article on telepathy contributed to *The Evening Post* by Prof. John Trowbridge, of Harvard, the eminent physicist. Professor Trowbridge will not admit that there is the slightest evidence of the existence of telepathy. He says:

"There is at present no evidence of telepathic communication which would be accepted in a court of law in regard to property, or in a scientific laboratory. The evidence which is adduced and submitted to societies of psychical research can not be compared with that of the simplest analysis of a chemical compound, or that which gave men the suspicion of the electric action excited by the motion of a magnet. . . . It is one of the chief characteristics of a science that it has a history, and no subject can arise to the dignity of a science unless it has at least the rudiments of a history. Wireless telegraphy has a past, and is the result of the patient study of almost countless facts, gathered by thousands of workers in laboratories. These facts and phenomena can be studied and the phenomena can be repeated by any skilled person. Telepathy has no history, and if it should be ascertained to-morrow that it is possible, it will be the first instance in the history of science of the discovery of a new manifestation of energy or of a new law of nature which had not been preceded by the patient study of repeatable phenomena. It is therefore safe to prophesy that telepathy will not be a fact until it has a history of repeatable phenomena.

"It would seem that abundant opportunity has been offered for the accumulation of reasonable evidence of the action of one mind on another during the past hundred years of active intellectual scientific inquiry. Moreover, the hosts of card-players, since the beginning of the powers of ratiocination in man, have been in an attitude of interested attention in regard to the action of one mind on another. Telepathic communication would be of great advantage to the gambler, and to the speculator who plays a larger game on the Stock Exchange. However the latter may romance in regard to telepathy at the club, he never relies upon it where dollars and cents are involved."

The fact is, Professor Trowbridge goes on to say, that there is no science in telepathy—it is merely a belief. What are the grounds of this belief? Says the writer:

"When we examine the grounds of this belief, we naturally ask ourselves, How do we communicate with kindred spirits with even the full use of our faculties of seeing and hearing? Do we not judge of a friend's opinion more by the tones of his voice, the lifting of the eyebrows, the gestures of the hands, than even by his words? When he rings us up on the telephone, we gather his meaning by the accumulated memories of the look which habitually accompanies his speech—his smile, whether it be cynical or optimistic. Two deaf, dumb, and blind persons are not conscious of proximity except from the sense of touch. When we express a belief in telepathy, we indulge in a hypothesis of

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an occult radiation of vibration of a mind cell, far off in China, perhaps, which can affect another mind cell at the antipodes; and we profess a belief that this radiation, like that employed in wireless telegraphy, can set a mind cell in action and communicate the senses of sight, hearing, and the tactile sense. Otherwise, how can we recognize a friend or penetrate his meaning? This is a large hypothesis; it is not in consonance with scientific thought; it belongs to the realm of demonology and witchcraft. Remember, we are not stating our conviction that telepathy is not possible; we are merely saying that if telepathy becomes an acknowledged fact to-morrow, it will be an unprecedented fact in the history of the scientific advance of the human race. There are, doubtless, more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in our philosophy; psychic philosophy seems to have taken these words to heart, and is more than ready to substitute intuitions for strenuous scientific investigation. It must be remembered that there are no limits to scientific inquiry, but there are fatal limits to metaphysical speculation."

Telepathy, the professor goes on to say, has no instruments for measurements; it has no reagents; it has no history of past phenomena leading up to a possibility. Its observers are discredited; and its methods of inquiry give full scope for misrepresentation and romance, leading up to fallacious results. He goes on:

"Let us, for instance, contrast the evidence for the true value for the specific gravity of lead with the evidence for telepathy. Scores of scientific observers have measured the weight of lead in comparison with that of water, and have compared their results with the strictest impartiality. The faults of the instruments employed in the measurements are given, and complete information is afforded of the means that are taken to arrive at a result which shall not be influenced in the slightest degree by the personality of the observer. There has been no secrecy, no claims for the mystical effect of moods. Compare this method with that of the physical observer who brings forward telepathic evidence. Suppose this evidence consists of a message between friends separated by seas and continents. In the first place, is the probability of coincidences given due weight? Is the astronomical difference in time between the places calculated? In order to be scientifically accurate one must be able to measure this time to at least the thousandth of a second, and his measurement can not be made by the ordinary psychical observers. How much credence can be given to what is called corroborative evidence, such as the description of a witness at the deathbed and the conversation of those present? How much of this is subsequent cerebration; and what care has been taken to prevent the unconscious collusion of the witnesses and the romancing after the event? . . . . . .

"Scientific men are sometimes counted among the believers in telepathy. We must remember that laboratory investigation is so strenuous that many men who have made their reputations by accurate work, in advancing years abandon labors which yield at the best small, tho precious, returns, for they find it easier to philosophize and to write out their thoughts than to put them to the test of experiment. When a scientific man takes to such work in psychics and philosophy, the death-knell of his scientific career is rung."

The Rage for Speed.—That traveling at high speeds in motor-cars breeds a form of disease that may reach the stage of delirium is maintained by an editorial writer in *The Horseless Age* (New York, April 29). Says the writer:

"The disease is generally referred to as the speed craze or speed mania. By a rather strange coincidence a discussion of this subject took place at the Société de Hypnology et de Psychologie, in Paris, only a few days before the tragic death of Zborowski. One of the speakers, a Dr. Hachet-Souplet, maintained that persons in position to increase their speed of transition at will are simply carried away by the consciousness thereof. They have no longer control of themselves, they are intoxicated. They then develop characteristics which are foreign to them when in the normal state: boastfulness, combativeness, crabbedness, hatred, mischievousness, and violence. These characteristics vary in form and degree, but may attain a maximum in the cyclist and automobilist. According to Dr. Bérillon, there is a strong analogy between the delirious intoxication of speed and that of morphin. Those who indulge in abnormal speed simply for its own sake and without any useful object in view are mostly degenerates, devoid of all self-restraint and having absolutely no control over themselves. They may sometimes be seen to dash furiously against even the most insignificant obstacles. Examples are on record where furious speeding has brought automobilists into the most serious difficulties, and yet, after a short interval, they would again indulge their passion. For instance, the French automobilist who ran over a customs official and was compelled to pay a heavy indemnity to the family of the latter, while abstaining from excessive speed for a while, soon had a relapse and sped his machine as recklessly as before. The speed habit resembles the alcohol and morphin habits, in that it develops by degrees, and that in the last stages the victim indulges it with complete abandon. So far the conclusions of the psychologists. Their generalizations may seem rather too sweeping, but a number of extreme cases of automania during the last few years afford considerable substantiation for their arguments."

WHY DOES POPCORN POP?

THE peculiar explosive expansion of the starch grains that has given popcorn its name has been studied by Prof. Henry Kraemer, of Philadelphia, who read a paper on the subject at a recent meeting of scientific men. From an abstract in *Science* (May 1), we learn that there is a marked difference of structure between different kinds of corn. All are altered by heat, but only in the popcorn is the structure such as to favor an explosion. According to *Science*, three distinct kinds of grains may be distinguished, as follows: One variety, representing the sweet corns, contains comparatively few nearly spherical starch grains, besides considerable dextrin and a small amount of a reducing-sugar. The second class includes the dents and possibly also the soft corns, and in these the greater portion of the endosperm is whitish and more or less mealy; the starch grains in this mealy area are rounded or slightly polygonal, . . . and have a central rarefied area or point of origin of growth. . . . . The third class includes the popcorns, in which the endosperm is more or less translucent and horny, and the cells of which contain closely arranged polygonal starch grains having a central rarefied area. . . . Some of the flint corns closely resemble the popcorns and form a group intermediate between the latter and the dent corns. The writer goes on to say:

"If the entire grains of these several groups are heated in a popper or in a hot-air oven at a temperature between 145° C. and 160° C. for from four to ten minutes, there will be a splitting or popping open of the grains from the apex and a modification of the contents varying according to the kind of corn. In the sweet corn the grain swells very perceptibly, becoming hollow in the center, the endosperm becoming more or less friable and containing an increased amount of reducing-sugars. In the dent corns there is a splitting of the hulls and the endosperm, and this may take place on the flat surface or along the edge, or the upper portion may separate like a lid. . . . In the popcorns there is a splitting of the grain along the two radii, the endosperm swelling very considerably, the peripheral portions cohering with the hull and thus leaving a central more or less rounded mass; where the popping is perfect the quarters turn back and meet below the embryo. On examining the endosperm of the popped grain it is observed that there has been considerable alteration in the starch grains and cell-walls, and that the starch has been changed into a soluble form, the amount of which depends upon the degree of alteration in the endosperm cells and their contents.

"The structural characteristics of the starch grains in the altered areas of the different popcorns would seem to indicate that the popping of the grain of corn results from the expansion of the individual starch grains, the degree of expansion depending upon the relative amount of water and air in the grains. As an illustration of this it may be stated that perfectly fresh popcorn or popcorn that has been soaked in water for twenty-four

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hours will pop but little in the true sense of the word. On the other hand, a popcorn which was seven years old, but had not lost its germinating power, would not pop unless first soaked in water and then allowed to dry for from four to twelve hours. That this property probably resides in the starch grain is further shown by the fact that pieces of the popcorn grain will pop."

THE FUTURE EVOLUTION OF MAN.

ARE the imperfections of man's nature inherent, or can they be remedied? In particular, are things getting better with us, or growing worse? In a recent book, entitled "Studies of Human Nature: an Essay in Optimistic Philosophy" (Paris, 1903), the former view is taken by Prof. Elie Metchnikoff, the eminent physiologist. A review of the work in *Cosmos* (April 25) gives a good idea of the writer's line of thought. He assigns four kinds of causes for the troubles of human life, namely, our imperfect nature, disease, old age, and death; and he expresses his belief that science in the course of our further development is competent to deal with all of them—a belief in which the reviewer does not agree with him. Says the latter:

"He [Professor Metchnikoff] attributes our physical imperfections to atavism. In his opinion, man is a descendant of the ape. . . . We know that, sometimes, there come into the world infant prodigies that are distinguished from their parents by some new and highly developed talent. Man is the descendant of a simian prodigy.

"After stating this hypothesis, which he bases only on rather remote analogies, the author sees in the animal origin of man the cause of his imperfections.

"His animal origin explains the persistence of imperfect organs, ill adapted to their functions. The eye might be better made; other parts of the body are useless or harmful, such as the wisdom teeth, whose appearance often involves trouble, or as the vermiform appendix, the source of peritonitis and of fatal appendicitis. Such even, according to him, is the large intestine, a favorable culture medium for the breeding of the germs of disease.

"Our instincts, our wants, often lead us to acts that are harmful to health, and their exaggerated satisfaction is often contrary to hygienic rules.

"There exist in nature inharmonic instincts, dangerous aberrations of instinct. Who has not seen in summer the masses of insects around lamps and candles, attracted by the light? After circling about a few times they burn their wings and die in great numbers—victims of their aberration. From this point of view, here are unhappy creatures, who, ill-adapted, ill-directed by incongruous instincts, end by injuring themselves or even by losing their lives.

"Man, says Metchnikoff, may be compared to these insects. We may say to this that, being endowed with intelligence, he can struggle against these inharmonic tendencies; he can, in a measure, gain the mastery over his passions, and it is on this account that we assert a duality and often a strife between matter and spirit—the consequence of the weakness of our nature. The author appears to rely on progress, selection, the more complete adaptation of the creature to its environment, a more perfect knowledge of what is truly useful to him, to finally alleviate these incongruities.

"Sickness is man's second enemy; science, and especially microbiology, will soon master that. Old age itself is a malady. Metchnikoff has made a curious and truly original study of senile degeneracy. This chiefly manifests itself in hardening of the tissues, which is hastened by certain kinds of poisoning—alcoholism, various avoidable maladies, and also the formation in the large intestine of microbian toxins that spread through the system. These causes are avoidable or will become so with the progress of medicine. Then we shall live for long years, a hundred and forty or fifty, like the patriarchs; and old age will be exempt from infirmities. . . . Death will appear to us as the evening of a beautiful day, and we shall develop, side by side with the instinct of life, the instinct of death.

"The author seems not to see that he is accumulating hypothesis on hypothesis. Even supposing that his optimistic dream could be realized, he would not have found the solution of the problem of philosophy and religion.

"Suppose that science does give us the means of suppressing sickness and the infirmities of age, and that it can do away with certain imperfections of our organism. There are other causes of misery: they are not all physical. . . .

"What kind of morality can be based on these biological conceptions? Morality, according to the author, should have in view not vitiated human nature as it is, but ideal human nature as it should be in the future. Before all else we must try, so to speak, to reform the evolution of human life, that is, to transform its incongruities into harmonies.

"To suppress disease, to prolong human life, to prevent the infirmities of old age, to cause the instinct of death to arise—it is to science that he assigns this heavy task.

"In certain animal societies, by the side of individuals capable of reproduction, we find others, sterile, occupied in bringing up the young and doing the necessary work of the society. This differentiation, which is very useful to the community, must have developed independently among different social insects. Thus among the ants and bees the workers are sterile females, while with the termites they include both sexes. According to M. Metchnikoff, this evolution is proceeding in another way in the human species. It has not resulted in the formation of a class of sterile individuals; but, as the life of man is longer than that of insects, it has been divided into two periods, a reproductive and a sterile. Old age, which in its present state seems rather like a useless burden on the community, will become a period of work profitable to society. The aged person will no longer suffer from loss of memory or intellectual weakness, and so can apply his great experience to the most complicated and delicate affairs of the social life.

"In his preface, the learned biologist agrees that it would be preferable to show a finished work where hypotheses would be replaced by exact facts. He is following a beautiful ideal—the suppression of human misery, illness, old age, the fear of death But there remain moral miseries that can not be suppressed, even if this dream should be realized. . . . Biology can not reach our moral miseries. Our temperament is doubtless the cause of certain discrepancies, but these are not all our possible incongruities. Man is born free and endowed with reason; he can abuse the gifts that God has bestowed on him, and neither the fear of illness nor the hope of a longer life will suffice to form a basis of morality."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A STEREOSCOPIC method of photographic surveying devised by an Englishman in South Africa, Mr. H. S. Fourcade, is thus described in *Science Abstracts:* "Photographs are taken at two points with a surveying-camera, the plates being exposed in the vertical plane passing through both stations. The developed plates, or positives from them, being then placed in a stereoscopic measuring-machine which combines the pictures, a brief calculation gives the exact position of any desired point." The effective range of the instrument is put at about five miles, and the method is said to be of particular advantage in mapping large areas of mountainous country.

"THE strawberry season is at hand, and this delicious fruit is not without its advocates as to its advantages in rheumatism," says *The Lancet.* "Indeed, some have gone the length to state that strawberries may not only be taken with impunity by the rheumatic and gouty, but with distinct advantage if not relief. It is a somewhat curious coincidence, therefore, that in the strawberry the presence of salicylic acid, which is, of course, a specific in acute rheumatism, has been definitely established. As a matter of fact, salicylic acid would appear to be a normal constituent of most fruits. At any rate, this acid has been found not only in the strawberry, but in grapes, apples, plums, oranges, and cherries, altho the amount is probably less than one milligram ($\frac{1}{64}$th of a grain) per kilogram (two pounds) of fruit. It is hardly possible therefore that the strawberry should have any specific medicinal effect attributable to the salicylic acid present."

"IN the course of a lecture at the Conference of Musicians in Dublin, Ireland, some interesting particulars and some astonishing statistics were given relatively to the amount of work accomplished by the brain and nerves in piano-playing," says *The Scientific American.* "A pianist in view of the present state of pianoforte playing has to cultivate the eye to see about 1,500 signs in one minute, the fingers to make about 2,000 movements, and the brain to receive and understand separately the 1,500 signs while it issue 2,000 orders. In playing Weber's 'Moto Perpetuo,' a pianist has to read 4,541 notes in a little under four minutes. This is about 19 per second; but an eye can receive only about ten consecutive impressions per second, so that it is evident that in very rapid music a player does not see every note singly, but in groups, probably a bar or more at one vision. In Chopin's 'Etude in E Minor' (in the second set) the speed of reading is still greater, since it is necessary to read 3,950 signs in two minutes and a half, which is equivalent to about 26 notes per second."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

WHY OLD DOGMAS DO NOT REVIVE.

IT is a great delusion to suppose that the decay of religious beliefs is an accident, that it can be explained by the wickedness of the impious, the corruption of the age. That decay is a part of evolution itself, it goes with modern progress and is its necessary consequence. Such is the summing up of that influential thinker, Gabriel Séailles, whose writings have markedly affected the religious philosophy of our time and who, in the *Grande Revue* (Paris), devotes two elaborate articles to an exposition of his view of the coming doom of all ancient dogmas. But, not wishing to be misunderstood, this candid expositor assures us that he has no bias against the Christian religion. "It would ill befit me," he writes, "to speak lightly of questions which one owes it to oneself and to others to treat seriously." And still further to reassure us he says:

"It is difficult to speak of religious matters with moderation. Believers are convinced that human morality rests upon their dogmas. They think their opponents only want to free themselves from all discipline and abandon themselves without restraint to their brute passions. The vague feeling that doubt is contagious, that faith can be maintained only by agreement, adds to their impatience of contradiction a certain personal anxiety. The unbelieving for the most part simply turn fanaticism inside out. While rejecting religion, they retain all the evil passions it has inspired. They refuse to admit the sincerity of a belief they no longer share. They affect a proud disdain for dogmas of whose history they are ignorant, whose meaning they do not understand. They ascribe to religious souls no other alternatives than those of hypocrisy or stupidity. Passion and hatred are poor guarantees of impartiality. To judge an institution, it is well to understand it and if possible to love it. To estimate its future, it is useful to know what has constituted its strength in the past. The evils wrought by religions strike every beholder—corruption in the clergy, tyranny over conscience, denial of great scientific truths, persecutions, slaughters, murders. The good wrought by religions escapes our observation largely. That is the secret of those souls they have sustained, purified, to whom they have given strength and consolation. The impiety of partizanship is not only lack of intelligence, it is ingratitude. The dogmas we have outgrown have contributed to the formation of our consciences. In all positive religion there is something that merits our respect, namely, the religious sentiment itself, of which it has been the temporary form. Not to mention the moral influence they still have over many minds, how is it possible to remain indifferent to all that religions have created in the way of beauty—legends and symbols, temples, hymns, and ceremonies? A cathedral inspires in us, by an involuntary sympathy, the mystic emotion of which it is the living language."

Having thus cleared the ground, our luminous expositor invites us to contemplate "our venerable mother, the church," whose present plight, if we must accept what follows, is a desperate one:

"The church is no longer what she was. She has great riches, warm defenders, admirable discipline. Yet is there something which, in spite of everything, she can not win back: spiritual influence. She has more clients than believers. Truth is no longer asked of her. She is only requested to keep up a delusion necessary to the people. Art, science, morality, develop outside of herself. She belongs to the past. Her triumph is that she lasts. She is no longer sustained, as in the early days, by the poor and the humble, to whom she bore the good word; by men of thought and action, won by the longing for a new ideal. She has on her side the privileged, those in possession, all the enemies of Jesus—Cæsar, the Pharisees, the publicans, the rich and the great ones of this world. The church does not choose the part she plays. It is forced upon her by her history and by the conditions which the progress of science and of conscience have created for her. She is becoming more and more a temporal power. Minds escape her. She is amazed, indignant. She accuses the philosophers, the free-thinkers. She deceives herself. She is better organized, stronger, richer than her enemies, but a force fights for them which she is incapable of suppressing. Dogmas are not destroyed by the higher criticism, by pamphlets, by the witticisms of the impious. They are submerged by the positive truths that can not be reconciled with them, that enter the mind by expelling them. Dogmas no longer correspond to the conception we have of the universe and of its laws. Dogmas are not contradicted, but ignored."

We pass now to the citadel of the subject. Says M. Séailles:

"The mind is not a kind of storehouse into which we put whatever we please, into which the most varied objects can be packed together without confusion or antagonism as we place side by side on our library shelves two books that refute each other. The mind is a living thing made up of living things—not that it can be conceived purely and simply as analogous to the animated body, for it has its own peculiar laws and functions—and the ideas in the mind are not inert elements. They tend incessantly to coordinate themselves into defined systems, and out of these systems the mind instinctively frames a single, coherent system of which the several constituents act together. The principles of identity and contradiction express this necessity of self-agreement in the simplest and most general way. We can not both affirm and deny the same proposition at the same time. The moment the intellect was turned inward upon itself, the moment it contemplated itself as an object of knowledge, philosophers declared again and again that reason is order and that unity is its law. Ideas are not external to the mind. It dominates them, but they constitute it. If they are in antagonism with it, if they contradict it, this disorder is its disorder. This disorder divides it, weakens it, translates itself into doubt and pain. The self, the I, is not a particular substance apart from its ideas and feelings, whose unity remains unaltered amid the anarchy of contradictory thoughts and desires. It exists with a real existence only to the extent that it succeeds in combining its elements in the harmonious unity of intellectual form.

"If this be so, if the unification of its conceptions into a definite system be a law of the mind, how can we admit that our conception of the universe, of its laws, of its government, of its extent, are made over, and that the dogmas of a religion corresponding to quite opposite hypotheses shall alone remain the object of an unchanging faith? The mind rejects the old dogmas. It eliminates them by the very fact that it can no longer assimilate them. There are ideas which repel each other as there are ideas which attract each other. Man had a passion for theological problems. He died, and with good reason, for an opinion regarding the Trinity, Transsubstantiation. Everything depended upon it once. We think of it no more. There is no occasion to cry out against intellectual malice or the heart's corruption. Doubt is denial only in appearance. Incredulity denies only what it can not reconcile with truths which the church itself, after vain resistance, was forced to admit.

"In short, dogmas correspond to a science and a philosophy that have been supplanted by a new science and a new philosophy. There is no reaction, no persecution, no wealth, no discipline, that can give back to the church her authority over minds. Dogmas can no more revive than can the conception of the universe and of life which gave them birth. This is a law of thought from which there is no escape."

Having thus developed his thought, the writer proceeds to apply it. Our conception of the universe, he tells us, no longer has the earth for its center. "Our world, which we imagined so great, is lost, isolated in a corner of space." Consequently:

"The universe thus amplified widens its limits in space and time, so that petty little god no longer corresponds to its greatness and sublimity. A creative and providential mind must be conceived in the measure of its object. In the face of multiple worlds, millions of suns, billions of planets, the terrible Jehovah, who knows the abode of light and the abode of darkness, who, bad geometer and poor astronomer that he is, stops the sun—this Jehovah, whose attention is fixed upon a little people of the tiny planet earth, who, like the Homeric gods, mixes himself up in men's fights, wants blood and murder, is passionately absorbed in the death of Agag, King of the Amalekites, who

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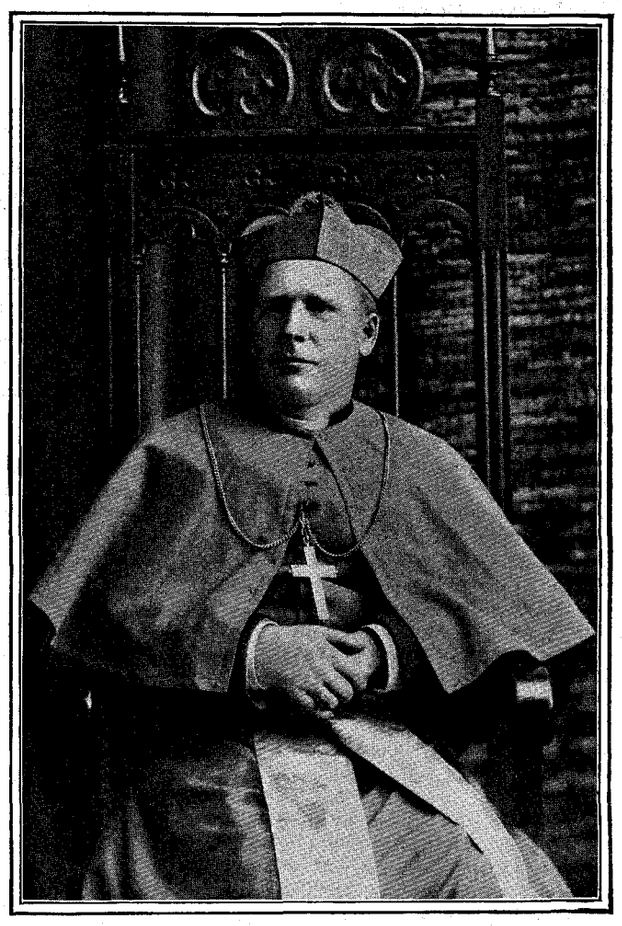
later sends his son to a particular point in space, in the form of a man, to show that his manners have grown milder, subordinating to that event the immensity of worlds—this Jehovah plays a singular part. Science does not deny him, does not bother about him, ignores him, yet little by little creates, through discovery, a world wherein this little god has neither place nor part. Man can not alter the conception of the universe without altering, whether he wishes to or not, the idea of God."

All this, it will be noted, is in rather striking contrast to the conclusions reached by the English scientist, Alfred Russell Wallace, in his recent article on "Man's Place in the Universe" (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 21, 28; also p. 753, this week). In that article Mr. Wallace reached the general conclusion that "all the evidence at our command goes to assures us that our earth alone in the solar system has been from its very origin adapted to be the theater for the development of organized and intelligent life. Our position within that system is, therefore, as central and unique as that of our sun in the whole stellar universe. . . . Those thinkers may be right who, holding that the universe is a manifestation of Mind, and that the orderly development of Living Souls supplies an adequate reason why such a universe should have been called into existence, believe that we ourselves are its sole and sufficient result, and that nowhere else than near the central position in the universe which we occupy, could that result have been attained."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

RELIGIOUS UNREST AMONG THE POLES IN THE UNITED STATES.

SOME of the Polish newspapers published in this country are devoting attention to the Independent Polish Catholic movement, which has Chicago as its center and claims to be gaining in strength. A national church has been organized, with Rt. Rev. Anthony Kozlowski as bishop. This clergyman was some years ago assistant pastor of a Roman Catholic church, but he and his followers withdrew from communion with the Holy See because, as they claim, they were not allowed a due right in the management of ecclesiastical property. The outcome of their movement is the Polish Independent Catholic Church of America, which claims a membership of over 80,000. There are registered twenty-four priests, thirty-two congregations, and twenty-six churches and chapels, with 13,000 school children, twenty-six Sunday-schools, that at All Saints, Chicago, having seven teachers. There are in connection with the bishop's church at Chicago seven sisters, an asylum, and a large hospital. Bishop Kozlowski has appealed to the authorities of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country for recognition, and his cause has aroused much discussion. The *Gazeta Pittsburgska*, a Polish newspaper, says

"When Bishop Kozlowski founded the independent parish in Chicago, he proceeded along the same lines as all reformers. He did not want to sever relations with the Catholic Church to which he belonged. He proclaimed from the beginning that he was and is a good Catholic, only he does not want to subject himself to the Irish bishop. When, however, his parish grew, when new parishes began to rise, and when at length the Rev. Kozlowski as bishop assumed the government of those parishes and organized them into a diocese, he observed that it could not continue as it was. He and his followers began to feel that they surely were no longer Catholics, since only he is a Catholic who obeys the Pope and the bishops established by him. They began to recognize that the Catholic faith is not a living faith, but only a senseless obedience to the orders of the Pope. Then they began to incline toward Protestantism. But that conservatism which manifests itself so conspicuously in every religious movement again exerted an influence over them, so that they began still more stoutly to proclaim that they were and are Catholics, only they do not want this, they reject that, and they want to introduce the other thing. If Rome will only accede to their propositions, everything will be all right and they will remain in the Catholic Church. The Jews hanged our Lord Jesus on the cross because he wanted to reform them. For the same reason Rome burned Huss at the stake. To-day Rome could not burn Kozlowski; so it excommunicated him. Just as the sentence of death pronounced by the Pharisees against Christ invested him only with additional glory, so also this excommunication by the modern arch-Pharisee only brings Kozlowski honor. But this, too, did not yet fully open the eyes of Kozlowski and his follow-



THE RT. REV. ANTHONY KOZLOWSKI,

Bishop of the Independent Polish Catholic Church in the United States, who is attracting attention in church circles.

ers. They began to make a distinction between Catholicism and Romanism. They said that they are not Romanists, that they did not belong to the Roman church. But still they are Catholics, who hold the Catholic faith, but reject only the Roman discipline."

In a somewhat similar strain comments the *Obranca Polaski* (Chicago), which regards the attacks of the Roman Catholic papers upon Bishop Kozlowski's movement as evidence of alarm. But the Roman Catholic *Polak w Ameryce* (Buffalo) pronounces Bishop Kozlowski's organization to be "the work of a few evil and perverse people, moral bankrupts and fallen priests." It adds that the movement is "verging toward decay":

"Not long since the ringleaders of the independent church threatened to draw over from the Catholic Church all the Poles living in the United States, and to form a separate sect. To-day they are finding out that their boasts were vain, and that not only are they unable to convert the Poles to their cause, but that even the handful which at first allowed themselves to be seduced from the true faith are daily thinning out. Soon will come the time when there will be left of these independents only a disagreeable memory. The ringleaders have discovered what other heretics and apostates have discovered before them—that the Catholic Church not only can not be destroyed, but it even can

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not be shaken, that it is not in human power to defeat that which was founded by Jesus Christ himself."

Bishop Kozlowski, in a statement over his own signature, asserts that his movement is not Protestant, but makes for the union of the Church Catholic. "Protestantism," he says, "arose in consequence of the abuses of Rome, and when the Papacy comes to an end Protestantism will cease to be, for there will be nothing left against which to protest."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS SOCIAL DEMOCRACY BECOMING FRIENDLY TO CHRISTIANITY?

ALTHO it is the official attitude of Social Democracy, reiterated by its representatives scores of times, that "religion is the business of the private individual alone," yet it is an undeniable fact that the Social Democrats of Europe, as a rule, have been determined opponents of the Christian creeds and churches. It is a significant sign of the times that the animosity of this party against Christianity has decreased notably within recent months; at least such is the inference drawn from a series of facts presented in *Glaube und Wissen*, edited by Dr. E. Dennert (Stuttgart). He says in substance:

A careful observer of events can not fail to recognize the fact that within the Social-Democratic party there has been a marked change in the struggle against Christianity. Just what the cause of this change of front is does not appear clearly. Possibly it is the dictation of a policy of wisdom, or perhaps the masses are coming to see an essential difference between Christianity and the teachings of Haeckel and his school, or it may be that Christianity and Social Democracy are seen to be, at heart, harmonious and not hostile. Whatever the cause may be, there is no doubt as to the fact, altho the change is more noticeable in other countries than in Germany. In Groningen, in Holland, a Congress of Social Democrats recently voted in favor of religious instruction in the public schools; in Belgium the mission church is rapidly gaining recruits from the ranks of the workingmen; the Social-Democratic libraries in Hennegau contain a goodly number of Bibles; the Social Democratic Congress in Lutich decided to recall its antichristian declarations of former years; quite a number of periodicals of this party discuss religious problems and even open their columns to the writings of Protestant pastors; in England and America the socialistic movement has shown no evidence of being antichristian. Even in Germany it recently occurred that in a meeting of the party a speaker, Dr. Vogel, a naturalist of note, declared that he had "become a happy man only through the grace of Jesus Christ"; and when, at the latest national convention of the party in Wiesbaden, the "free" pastor Welker attacked Christianity, he was severely criticized and called to order by the famous Reichstag delegate, the Socialist von Vollmar. One of the significant signs in this direction is the evident purpose of the scholarly representatives of the Social Democrats to prove that original Christianity was really at bottom a movement for the benefit of the proletariat. The leading champion of this agitation is Dr. Losinsky, who has written several pamphlets in defense of this proposition, and has been followed by another writer of this party, Dr. Kautschky, who in a recent discussion on the subject of "The Social Democracy and the Catholic Church" says: "Original Christianity was a movement closely akin to Social Democracy in its modern phase; for Christianity sprang essentially from the lower strata of society; it was essentially a movement for the elevation of the masses."

Replies to this have been published, the principal ones being three brochures by Dr. P. Fleischman, and the opposition to this view is so strong in certain sections of the party that the wildest tirades are heard against Christianity. In the Italian organ of the Socialists, the *Avanti*, Christianity was recently called "the dirt-heap of modern thought," and an article on this subject closes with the words: "The civilization of Social Democracy will never befoul itself with Christianity."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE KAISER'S LETTER AS VIEWED BY PROFESSOR HARNACK.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S widely quoted letter on Christ and Revelation (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, March 14) has undoubtedly been more freely criticized in the English-speaking countries than it could ever have been in Germany. Yet even in Germany the theological problems raised are being quite frankly discussed in religious circles. Prof. Adolf Harnack, the well-known Berlin theologian, makes an interesting contribution to this discussion in an article which appears in the *Preussische Jahrbücher* (Berlin) and is translated in *The Contemporary Review* (April). Praising, first of all, the liberal spirit of the letter, he says:

"There is no suspicion of authoritative decisions, the whole letter breathes the spirit of liberty. For the writer is alive to the fact that in matters so delicate and sacred there is no room for behests; and he further recognizes that theology can not shirk these questions, but that they must be threshed out most thoroughly, with courage and freedom. He hands them over to theological science.

"More fascinating still is the effect produced by the determination, the straightforwardness, and the warmth with which the Kaiser takes up his position in the controversy. What he has written is his very own, comes from his heart. He sets it forth just as he thinks and feels it, and he has jotted it down like one who is giving an account of the matter to his own self, omitting none of the little tokens of his own feeling, of his own personal experience. He feels his soul is bound up in Christ, and he will not speak of religion without bearing witness to and praising him.

"The imperial document is thus meant to be a personal confession, and as such we must respect it. But it surely would not be in accordance with the idea of the royal author, were we to answer it by silence. In the evangelical church the highest and most weighty questions are always open to discussion, and each generation must work out the answers anew for itself. Moreover, our spiritual life depends on stress and struggles, and is alive only in them. How then can we be silent when the deepest and most sacred questions come up before us in this form?

"Heartily and gladly all evangelical Christians will indorse the final sentence of the Emperor's letter: 'Religion has never been a product of science, but an outpouring of the heart and being of man, caused by his intercourse with God.' Theology assents to this proposition, for she knows very well that she but strives to meditate with awe upon data which she does not herself create.

"Equally certain of general acceptance is the Kaiser's conviction that religion, too, has need of forms, in order that we may understand and teach it, but that these forms can not be exempt from change. I hold that Professor Delitzsch also attained the chief end he had in view by calling forth the admission that the customary forms of the scholastic tradition about the Old Testament sorely need a modification."

After paying this tribute to what he deems the laudable feature of the Emperor's letter, Professor Harnack takes up its debatable points. "Queries and doubts," he says, are sure to arise in connection with the Kaiser's "theory of double revelation and the divinity of Christ." He continues:

"The word 'revelation' brings the line of cleavage between belief and science in their relations to religion sharply into view. Science in the real sense can not admit this conception; to her it is transcendental. On the other hand faith can not allow itself to be deprived of revelation. But none the less a certain common ground has been reached in the course of the development. The evangelical faith of to-day—apart from the awe-inspiring contemplation of the universe—recognizes a revelation in persons only. The entire lower series of alleged revelations has been set aside. There are no revelations by means of things. And the imperial letter has taken this proposition for its starting-point: God's revelations in His humanity are persons and more particularly persons of preeminence. Now inasmuch as for science also striking personalities represent a mystery in their individuality and force, the formula of agreement between faith and

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knowledge is, so far as is possible, restored. But that I and others should look upon these striking individualities as revelations of God is an act of inner experience, which no science can call forth or forbid.

"Yet on this common ground the imperial letter distinguishes between two kinds of revelation: one general and the other of a more religious character. And in this distinction there is great force; for it brings out in boldest relief the fact that there is no more weighty business for man than his relation toward God, and that on the nature of this relation everything depends. On the other hand, however, thoughtful people can not possibly content themselves with the theory of two kinds of revelation running, so to say, parallel to each other; indeed, His Majesty's letter itself gave expression to this view by according to Abraham a place in both classes. There can not consequently be two revelations—religion, moral force, and knowledge being most closely interwoven—but only one, the bearers of which were and are in truth wholly different from each other in character, vocation, and mission. If Jesus Christ loses nothing of his individuality and uniqueness when placed in line with Moses, Isaiah, and the Psalmists, neither does he lose aught by being ranged side by side with Socrates, Plato, and the other personages named in the imperial document. The religious contemplation of history can in the last analysis be only one and indivisible—humanity, which God takes from the depths of nature, from error, and from sin, redeems and adopts by raising it to the relation of sonship. This does not prejudge the contention that the history of God in Israel represents the specific line in olden times.

"The Christian community is bound to repudiate every appreciation of Christ which effaces the difference between him and the other teachers. He himself, his disciples, and the world's history have spoken so plainly that a doubt ought not to be possible; in his word he still continues to speak just as plainly to us as formerly to his disciples. But whether for all that the cast-iron formula 'Godhead of Christ' is correct may, nay must, be questioned. He himself did not use it, but chose other designations, and whether any one of his disciples ever uttered it is, to put it moderately, very doubtful. . . . The Pauline saying, 'God was in Christ,' seems to be the last word which we can venture to utter here, after having slowly and painfully freed ourselves from the utter delusion of ancient philosophers, that we can fathom the mysteries of God and nature, humanity and history."

Professor Harnack says in conclusion:

"'If ye love me, keep my commandments'; 'by this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another'—it is more important to ponder on these words and to order our lives in conformity with them than to seek to press the inscrutable and venerable into formulas. And the time will come, is indeed at hand, when evangelical Christians will sincerely unite in acknowledging Jesus Christ as the Lord, and in resolving to carry out his teaching; and then our Catholic brethren must needs follow suit. The burden of a long history, bristling with misunderstandings and formulas—grown rigid like swords—the burden of tears and blood, weighs heavily on us, but in that history withal a sacred legacy is also bequeathed to us. Both seem to be bound inextricably together, but by degrees they are moving asunder even tho the last fiat: 'let there be' has not yet been uttered over this confusion. Straightforwardness and courage, veracity to oneself, freedom and charity are the levers which will raise the burden, and to the work of achieving this noble task the imperial letter is a contribution."

THE MISMANAGEMENT OF RELIGION.

RELIGION, in proportion to its importance, is the "worst managed" of human undertakings; and this is characteristic of each and every form of religion. Prof. Josiah Royce, of Harvard, from whom this generalization comes, thus enlarges on it in *The International Journal of Ethics* (Philadelphia):

"Humanity's important business has generally been mismanaged in proportion to its significance. I remark merely that this holds true in the case of the highest of all humanity's interests. My proof is in the best-known facts of history. The variety of contending faiths, the cruel mutual misunderstandings that the followers of opposing faiths have cherished toward one another, the religious wars, the multiplication of sects, the confusion of the essential with the trivial in religious life, the substitution of conventionality in religious practise for spirituality in religious experience, the enormous waste of energy over confused thinking about religious matters,—these are a few of the evidences of the truth of my principle. Religion has fared, in even comparatively recent history, far worse than the cause of human liberty, far worse than philanthropy, incomparably worse than the care of physical health. Nothing has man treated worse than his own and his brother's chances of spiritual salvation. Nowadays, to be sure, the religious situation is much improved. The religious wars have almost ceased. But many evils remain."

This is the attitude toward religion, it should be explained, of a teacher of philosophy. He is confirmed in a somewhat striking way by an able leader of evangelical Christianity, Dr. David R. Breed, of Pittsburg, who says, in *The Princeton Theological Review* (Philadelphia), that what he calls "Moodyism" was in reality a symptom of an unfortunate state of affairs. This observer does not, indeed, pronounce religion the worst managed of human institutions, but he admits a bad state of things and thinks "there must be some change effected in all this by some means." "Moodyism" can not bring it about—of that he is convinced, remarking:

"It is admitted that there were skilful and useful men among these lay evangelists; but the system which they represented was sadly at fault in its very first principles. Apart from the evangelists themselves there were certain features of the system which became, after a time, burdensome, to say the least. These were what may be called the spectacular features. The condition—usually an inviolable one—that there should be union services in order to insure a crowd; the confining of effort to the cities and large towns for a similar reason, to the utter neglect of many a small and destitute village where the Gospel was seldom if ever proclaimed; the sinking of all ministerial personality and authority in abject submission to the will and word of the evangelist; the stultifying of experience and training; the imposing choir with its wretched but 'catchy' music, and all the nameless paraphernalia, furnished and maintained at excessive cost—such were some of the more conspicuous features in the evangelism out of which we are now emerging."

But even if a new era has set in, and Dr. Breed is sure it has, there are many evidences of deplorable management still, the remedy partly consisting in the retirement of the layman from the preacher's place and the retirement of the preacher from the layman's place. Dr. Breed notes:

"The ministry of to-day, particularly the city ministry, has been crowded into the condition of Martha of Bethany, 'cumbered about much serving,' so that it gets with Mary to the Master's feet all too seldom. If there is one sentiment above all others which we ought to lay to heart in this connection, it is that expressed in one of our most beautiful gospel songs:

> Take time to be holy,
> Speak oft with thy God.

And many of us will answer, 'Alas, true! But I am not able to take the time. My engagements are more than I can meet. I keep the vineyards of others; my own vineyard I can not keep.' There must be some change effected in all this by some means."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

"THERE are two great themes," says a writer in *The Hibbert Journal* (London and Oxford), "which should engage the mind and heart of every religious thinker. These are *truth* and *salvation*. The quest for truth is the counterpart of our liability to error; the desire for salvation arises from our consciousness of sin."

"YOUR most delightful acquaintance is the man who grows on you," says *The Interior*. "You know people in plenty who do not gain in your appreciation; every time you meet them they seem more shallow and more petty than before. Indeed, there are times when your discoveries of inner character within the circle of your associations run so much to the revelation of paltriness that you feel in danger of being compelled to discount all human nature as a deceiving sham. But the man who grows on you saves you from cynicism. Every day you are finding in him some factor of manhood that you had not suspected; every day he proves in a new test to have resources of strength upon which you have not counted in your estimate of him."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

HOW TO IMPROVE OUR RELATIONS WITH GERMANY.

ORGANS of German opinion agree that the existing relations between their empire and the American republic are unhappy. It is further agreed that those relations will never be improved by gifts of statues and by princely visits. The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) and the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, representing opposed schools of German thought, are at one regarding this, and the conservative *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin) assents to the same proposition. But when it comes to a discussion of the means best calculated to improve matters, there is great diversity of view. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* advocates a stalwart assertion of the Bismarckian diplomacy and a display of what it terms energy. It argues that American inability to appreciate courtesy indicates that the strong man armed would be more respected. The *Kreuz Zeitung* opens up another train of thought altogether. It says that better relations between Germany and the United States can be established only by more direct communication. At present the two nations regard

GREAT UNCLE SAM.
"Help! he's crushing us!"
—*Der Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

each other through British spectacles. As a result, the Americans are so prejudiced against the German Government that it may be now too late to recover the lost ground. To quote:

"Were it possible to present to the American nation a faithful picture of German imperial policy it would certainly have the most favorable effect. At present everything is seen through English spectacles. For instance, it is firmly believed that the aim of German policy in the last few months was nothing else than the annexation of Holland and Denmark. The American press has told dire things about this, but all on the strength of English authorities. It was further related, for instance, that the German Emperor would make the railway strike in Holland an occasion one fine day to declare suddenly that the kingdom was German imperial territory, and that he was seeking to accomplish the same thing in Copenhagen through the power of his personality, that is, by friendly words. Against such writing of fables the gods, naturally, must fight in vain. Whoever does not believe it all is deemed prejudiced. The reader may ask in surprise how such ravings can be propagated. But the English press is responsible for it all. It gives birth to the silly reports, and the Yankee, with his tendency to the sensational, exaggerates the stories in the most fantastic fashion. As the folk-lore tale has cast its garland about many a personality, so now has Emperor William become to the Americans, together with his empire, the pillar upon which the powers of their imagination soar. The Emperor especially appears in the guise of an Alexander of Macedon or a fairy prince, ever going forth on the most wonderful adventures. The loftiest notions of his genius and energy are entertained. But all this does not tend, naturally, to prevent the taking of precautions against his designs, but rather to inspire them. Many newspapers indeed entertained the idea that he intended to land an army suddenly in the United States."

The state of mind here outlined would not exist to the same extent, proceeds our authority, "if all German and European policy were not viewed through English spectacles. London telegrams bring the first 'news,' and the impression created is usually decisive. Then the 'editor' of the newspaper supplies it with a corresponding article, and here the English papers come into play. *The Times*, *The Spectator*, *The Saturday Review*, even *The National Review*, are drawn upon, their articles being either worked over or simply copied outright. For a serious political article on a non-American question, the American newspaper publisher has little money to spare. The reporter who brings in the first news of a sensational murder receives $100. For a good article on German policy no more than five dollars would be paid. It would not excite anybody, and so the ass's bridge of the London press is used." Our authority concludes:

"If a London paper says Germany is contemplating Holland's admission into the German empire as a federal state, some accurate Yankee sheet exaggerates this into a projected invasion of the Netherlands. Even the sudden annexation of Austria-Hungary by the German empire has been represented as credible by a few Jingo papers. How it will be accomplished is known in detail. The neighboring state will be overrun, and in eight or fourteen days more will become German imperial territory."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE CIVIL WAR IN MOROCCO.

MULUD, the holy festival so dear to the faithful in Morocco, has come and gone. With it expires the period during which the youthful Sultan announced that he would take no military measures against the pretender, who, as appears from the statements of no less eminent an authority than himself, is the recipient of the divine command to rule all Morocco. Something, therefore, as the Paris *Figaro* rather oracularly says, ought to happen. What will happen, according to the London *Times*, depends upon whether the hard-pressed Sultan leads his troops in person against the pretender. "That course," says the discriminating observer on the Thames, "would have some obvious advantages and some not less obvious risks. At all events, it would have the merit of putting the fate of Morocco to the touch once for all, and terminating the long and bloody welter which is ruining the land and its peoples."

Things have not been going the Sultan's way of late. At last accounts the pretender was master of all the north, even dictating terms to the Spaniards, who claim a sort of control over two or three towns on the Mediterranean shore. Only the serious claims upon the time and attention of the European concert in other parts of the world have prevented the entrance of the Moroccan question into the aspect of a "crisis," according to the Spanish press. But the Powers must not anticipate, thinks the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), a view indorsed, with slight reservation, by the *Dépêche Coloniale* (Paris). News from Morocco is so contradictory and so distorted, remarks the French colonial organ, that all expressions of opinion in the premises are hazardous. It was said and then denied that the brother of the Sultan had been proclaimed Commander of the Faithful and Prince of True Believers at Fez. This step was conjectured to be a slap at the pretender himself, who claims to be no other than the elder brother in question. However, the pretender met this move by proclaiming that he is "a descendant of Mulai Edris, the founder of the first Mussulman dynasty of Morocco," a claim, we read further, carrying great weight with a people who pride themselves upon the purity of the faith in their land. In Morocco, it should be noted, the position of the Sultan is religious, primarily. In other Mohammedan lands the faith is conditioned by the authoritative expositions of the Koran which emanate from the Ulema, but the interpretations of that sacred corps are dispensed with in Morocco. It is this religious character of the forces at work which gives such uneasiness to the Powers, remarks the *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), and causes a certain reluctance to take up the matter just yet. It remarks:

"It is not possible, unfortunately, to obtain accurate informa-

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tion from Morocco. The news we do get is very contradictory, depending for its tone upon whether it proceeds from Tangier or Madrid. At Tangier, where the English correspondents are stationed, there is a tendency to extenuate everything unfavorable to the Sultan, while at Madrid the successes of the pretender are exaggerated in the hope of inducing an intervention of the Powers, which would not be displeasing to Spain. We have, therefore, to steer a middle course and conjecture the continued activity of the pretender, while regretting the weakness of the Sultan, who seems unable to emancipate himself from the evil influence of those about him. . . . But as far as it is possible to deduce anything from the contradictory despatches, the pretender may not be far from triumph. . . . Meanwhile civil war is raging throughout Morocco. The cities in which Europeans live are menaced by the rebels. It is the imperative duty of the Powers to take note of this state of things and to adopt the measures which the circumstances call for."

The grand cohesive force in Morocco, the religious position of the Sultan, "the veneration felt for his sacred office, for the descendant of the prophet, grows less day by day," remarks a writer in the Paris *Temps*. "He is an unbeliever, an apostate, in the opinion of the masses. 'He is more of an Englishman than a Mussulman,' they repeat; 'he has bought a house in England, and one fine day he will go and live there and marry the daughter of [his British adviser] MacLean.'"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EUROPEAN UNEASINESS REGARDING ITALY.

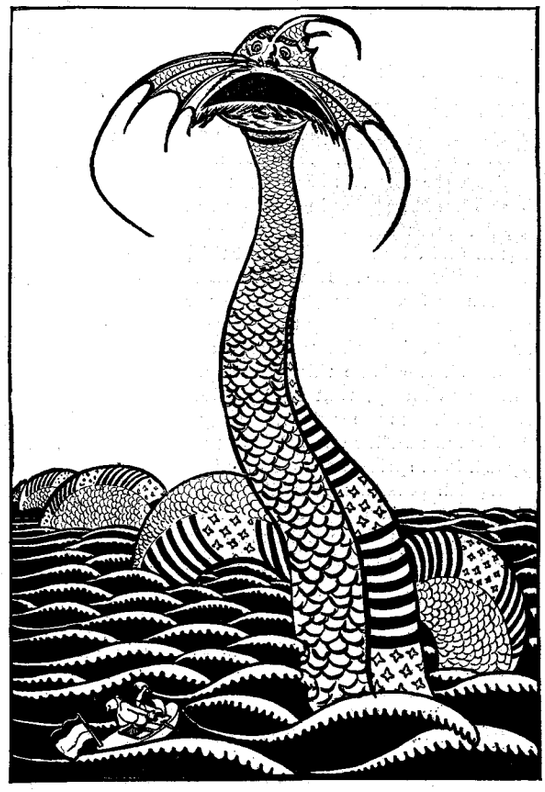
IN every primer of world politics we read that continental Europe is balanced diplomatically by the Dual Alliance—France and Russia—on one hand and the Triple Alliance—Germany, the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and Italy—on the other. Italy, however, after some years of dutiful traveling in the orbit prescribed for her by that force known as the balance of power, has begun to describe a somewhat eccentric circle. The influence of France is responsible for it. If the tendency toward a Franco-Italian attraction continues as pronounced as it has been, the Triple Alliance may enter a totally new phase. To this effect the newspapers of Austria have expressed themselves rather frequently of late. It is the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) that gives most pointed utterance to these ideas. It invites Italy to consider maturely whether or not she can afford to throw herself into the arms of the Power whose policy, in the event of a clerical reaction, must inevitably be to restore the temporal power of the Pope and thus put an end to united Italy. It is the Triple Alliance, according to the Vienna daily, which guarantees to the house of Savoy the sovereignty of Rome, and Italy is rushing to destruction in her present dalliance with her Latin sister. The *Reichswehr* (Vienna), the militarist organ, paints the perils of the Italian monarchy in even more thrilling language. France is ambitious to lead a Latin federation along the paths of dominion, and she is luring Italy to her doom. In the emergency presented by this fact, Germany and Austria must look to themselves and, in business language, make other arrangements. Other commentators fear that the steady growth of the Italian navy and the rise of Italy as an industrial power, notwithstanding the embarrassments presented by the depression of her southern provinces, have contributed to the growth of a certain conceit in Roman governmental circles. Anyhow Italy is unanimously warned to hold aloof from her Gallican sister.

Representations of this character have taken such a form that the French press feel called upon to reassure the Italian friend. The *Journal des Débats* (Paris) notes that "now in Germany, again in Austria, sometimes in both countries at once, efforts are made to have Italy understand that her approaches to France, the reality and cordiality of which are daily strengthened, will end by becoming incompatible with an entire devotion to the Triple Alliance":

"It is easy to see that this ill-humor is due to the impression, which can not be removed in Austria any more than in Germany, that the Triple Alliance, as renewed, is not the same as it was. Baron von Hertling recently stated in the German Reichstag that such was the general view, and Chancellor von Bülow, instead of making a satisfactory reply, put the subject off with an evasion. . . . In the midst of these manifestations of bad temper there is always an element that is frankly amusing. We refer to the grand argument, the Roman question, which the Austrians urge to the Italians to prove to them the necessity of bewaring of France. For it is known—or that is an axiom in certain quarters—that one of the concerns of our foreign policy is the restoration of the Pope's temporal power. That is why the *Neue Freie Presse* and the *Reichswehr* have just once more reminded the Italians that the Triple Alliance is their only guarantee of the possession of Rome. They do, indeed, admit in

THE RETURN GIFT.

President Roosevelt will give Germany a statue of the mouth hero, Dewey.
—*Ulk* (Berlin).



THE AMERICAN SEA-SERPENT.

Germany is not afraid of the Dewey Dragon, which has a large mouth but no teeth.
—*Jugend* (Munich).

GERMAN CARTOONS OF ADMIRAL DEWEY.

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Vienna that it is not the Government headed by Premier Combes that would go to war with Italy to restore Rome to the Pope. But neither Premier Combes nor the Government he stands for is eternal, and there is in France a political party that is represented as very dangerous to the Italians—the moderate republican party, that would in certain contingencies be favorable to clericalism. According to certain Austrian journals there are two men of whom the Italians should be particularly on their guard. These men are M. Méline and M. Ribot, who, as all the world knows, are the props of reaction and clericalism. Now, if ever these men return to power—! The Italians, however, know what to expect in this terrible eventuality. They heard M. Ribot in the French Chamber expressing his gratification at the Franco-Italian friendship. As for M. Méline, who has lately passed some days in Rome and who had a long audience with the King, he certainly can not have impressed the Italians as the enemy of their country's unity. But what helps particularly to impart to the utterances of the Austrian journals their highly comical feature is the fact that they themselves admit that one of the causes of the straining of Austro-Italian relations is the failure of the Austrian Emperor to return the visit of King Humbert. Now it is well known that it was the Roman question that prevented the return of that visit."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LEADERS ON THE HAPSBURG MONARCHY.

"THIERS once compared old kingdoms to old castles. When a storm arises in the night, all is clatter and rattle: the wind howls through the corridors, tears the doors from their hinges, and people believe that the end has come. The next morning they ascertain that a couple of window-panes have been smashed, and a pair of candlesticks have fallen from the mantelpiece. But the old building is as firm as ever."

The metaphor which all this suggests may, in the opinion of Dr. Adolf Stransky, leader of the Young Czech party in Francis Joseph's dominions, be applied to the case of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. He presents his views with emphasis to the effect that any dissolution of the realm of the Hapsburgs is not within the range of practical possibility. In this he is confirmed by nearly every party leader of importance in the monarchy as given in a symposium recently published in *The Monthly Review* (London). The leader of the Christian Social party, Dr. Albert Gessman, after noting the many predictions of a general break-up when Francis Joseph dies, feels called upon to say:

COUNT N. BANFFY,

Hungarian ex-Premier, who says the Hapsburg monarchy will not be dismembered.

"The Hapsburg empire is not only entitled to further existence on the ground of its historical development, but the most important neighboring states will feel themselves compelled in their own respective interests to insure the continuance of the Dual Monarchy. For in the event of a dissolution of Austria, those neighboring states which acquired portions of the present empire would soon find themselves involved in political bankruptcy; '*Timeo Danaos* . . . ' is still to-day a diplomatic by-word. Germany, or rather the present ruling circles in Germany, look with great mistrust upon any realization of the pan-Germanic—or, as we term them, 'Alldeutsch'—ideals. Bismarck, Austria's most gifted enemy, declared this often enough with no uncertain voice. He had very good reasons for so doing, and the successors of the great chancellor know perfectly well why they take especial care to follow in the footprints of their predecessor in this respect. The moment Germany were to annex the German-speaking provinces of Austria, she would be the larger by twelve millions of population, but this addition would considerably strengthen the South German Catholic element in the German Reichstag, and seriously menace both Prussian hegemony and the sovereignty of the Hohenzollerns. For one point is certain: the Austro-Germans, when once citizens of the German empire, would immediately unite with the Bavarians, to whom they are intimately related in race, dialect, and religion, to oppose the Protestant preponderance of North Germany. The antagonism between North and South Germany is so great that this result would inevitably ensue. Bismarck's German empire has now existed for more than thirty years, and the gulf between North and South Germany still remains unbridged. German statesmen know it well, for they possess the one quality which is but too often lacking in many of their foreign colleagues, viz., foresight. They have therefore always politely declined when a separation of the German provinces of Austria has been mooted by overzealous Austrian Germans."

FRANZ KOSSUTH,

Son of the great Hungarian patriot, who leads the "Independence" party.

Nor would Russia be more favorably disposed toward any partition of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, in the opinion of this authority. "Russia finds trouble enough with her own Polish subjects." To which Count N. Banffy, Hungarian ex-Premier, adds that "the rumor of a possible dismemberment of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy within reasonable distance—a hundred years or more—can not boast the slightest shadow of foundation. It can only originate among people totally unacquainted with the situation":

"Both Austria and Hungary are aware that, failing the common bond which insures their twofold independence, neither could survive except through the hardest of struggles. The necessity of its maintenance is not a purely political one; from the economic standpoint, Austria and Hungary are thrown on their mutual resources, and this is a factor which is daily growing in importance."

German-speaking Austrians will not, it is true, "renounce their conception of Austria as an exclusively German power," writes Dr. Stanislas Ritter von Starzynski, leader of the Polish Conservatives. Nevertheless:

"The historic mission of Austria has ever been to act as a storehouse for all the peoples and nations within her fold; indeed, whenever she has sought to cast herself into a purely German mold, the experiment has invariably proved abortive and disastrous. Nowadays it would stand even less chance of success; all the non-German races are growing steadily in numbers, material resources, and intellectual importance alike, while equality of rights is guaranteed by our Constitution. Besides, the majority of Germans cling to the idea of a centralized Austria, whereas her natural and vital development is to be found in a wide-reaching system of autonomy and decentralization."

Nor can the leader of the Hungarian Independence party,

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Franz Kossuth, son of the great patriot, bring himself to disagree categorically with the views already quoted. In fact, he says that "no decisive change is probable during the lifetime of the present Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary." As to the general impression to be derived from all these expressions of opinion, that able student of the whole situation, Maurice A. Gerothwohl, infers that all the existing forces make for closer union. He sums up, while not seeking to minimize the perils of the present situation:

"I refuse, however, to subscribe to the mischievous doctrine epigrammatically phrased a short time ago by a famous Balkan politician: 'There is but one Austrian in Austria, Francis Joseph.' I know that this is echoed by most of the public opinion in this country, and a leading diplomatist has not hesitated to lend it the authority of his pen. But I look upon it as sheer insult to those intelligent patriots, and we know they exist, who, in the face of innumerable and painful obstacles, are aiming at the same goal. Moreover, the reverent sympathy which invests the present occupant of the throne of the Hapsburgs is due not to his own winning personality, tho that no doubt intensifies this feeling, but to the long association of throne and people through centuries of glorious achievements and of sufferings hardly less glorious. To maintain, therefore, that the sympathetic feeling will disappear with the passing of an individual ruler is to be false to the teachings of psychology and of history. The indifference to precedent displayed by the heir to the crown in his calculated interference in the Cabinet discussion on the Ausgleich question, and the splendid audacity of his marriage—a choice which should endear him to all Bohemian hearts—seem to promise the country a ruler of energy; and his popularity will by no means be impaired if at first he prove disconcerting to the 'court fossils,' who can not see any more solid foundation for the dynasty than the mummified rigidity of chamberlains and a code of ethics much akin in spirit to those of the Stone Age."

COOLNESS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

THOSE friendly relations between Russia and the United States to which the term "traditional" has so diplomatically been applied are about to be subjected, if European press opinion be well informed, to a series of strains. It is even noted abroad as significant that the Government of the "great republic" has strengthened its squadron in Asiatic waters. The future depends entirely upon a certain door which Russia asserts to be open, but which the United States would like to see far wider on its hinges than the latest reports from Manchuria suggest. Such is the analysis of the situation upon which the newspapers of Berlin, Paris, and London find themselves able to agree. What will happen next is the moot point. England does not quite like the determination of the United States to "go it alone," that is, to refrain from an entangling cooperation with herself. Berlin thinks the United States is the one Power to give real trouble to Russia in the settlement of the Manchurian muddle. Paris, true to its "ally and friend," is a little non-committal. Meantime, it is conceded in Europe that John Hay is an astute diplomatist, well able to look out for his side of the case. It is a fact of the first importance in the settlement of the Manchurian question, thinks the *Vossiche Zeitung* (Berlin), "that the United States does not appear inclined to meet the expectations of the British and the Japanese in the matter of a concerted action, but prefers to hold as much aloof as possible in protecting American interests." Further:

"The United States has been induced to adopt this attitude not only from a general indisposition to abandon its independence of action, asserted even as far back as during the outbreaks of 1900, but also by reason of the peculiar point of view from which it regards Russian policy in east Asia. To the Americans it is at bottom a matter of indifference whether the Russians or the Chinese are rulers of Manchuria, provided only they are made sure that they will not be excluded from commercial relations with this economically important region. Before the conclusion of the present Manchurian agreement, which Russia now wishes strained in her own favor, the United States always demanded an open door in Manchuria with no privileges for any one nation in particular. Anxiety for the integrity of the Chinese empire has never really been felt in Washington. Official circles there appear to have long since reached the conclusion that Manchuria is hopelessly lost to China. Hence the conferences between Secretary of State Hay and the Russian Ambassador in Washington, Count Cassini, have had to do so far with the economic side only of the problem. It will not be easy for Count Cassini to persuade Mr. Hay that the injuries sustained by American interests in Manchuria were unpremeditated."

All that has hitherto been made public regarding the Manchurian question comes principally through English sources and is therefore open to suspicion, declares the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. It is too evidently the intention of the English press to defame the Powers of continental Europe for the sake of effect in the United States. This must be remembered before forming any opinion upon the alleged facts in the Manchurian question. The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, however, finds itself forced to accept as only too true all the information that has been made public regarding Russian designs in Manchuria. What Russia is striving for, it says, is perfectly evident. The question now arises, "Who will and can stop her?"

"The natural assumption would be that the Powers chiefly concerned, first Japan and Great Britain, then the United States, Germany, and lastly France, should raise objections and for the sake of greater effect act in common. But united action is out of the question. To begin with, France is eliminated because of her alliance with Russia. For the sake of certain advantages in south China, she will abandon her interests in the north to Russia. The news that the Viceroy of Kwang-Si has made a treaty with France in order to get French troops to put down an insurrection in his province bears out this assumption. The interests of the other Powers are not the same. Great Britain and Japan have formed an alliance to maintain the integrity of China, and they have a political interest in preventing China from becoming the prey of Russia. In Japan the course of Russia has created a peculiarly painful impression because Russia herself in 1895, acting with other Powers, prevented Japan from doing what the Government of St. Petersburg is doing at this very moment. The Japanese are consequently so much aroused that the British press feels called upon to preach moderation to them. Germany has only economic interests in Manchuria. It can be only a matter of indifference to us, in comparison with Great Britain and Japan, who rules in Manchuria. Nevertheless we should aid all measures having for their object the maintenance of the open door in China and Manchuria. The position of the United States is pretty much the same. Throughout the Chinese upheavals the United States showed great self-control. It even now asserts that its interests in Manchuria are purely commercial. Consequently the original contention of the British press that Great Britain, Japan, and the United States should act in concert has been rather coolly rejected. Between Washington and St. Petersburg a very animated exchange of views is going on. The Russians are naturally pleased that the United States should act alone in this matter, and they are doing all that lies in their power to soothe the Americans."

The German daily sees reason to think that the efforts to calm the anxieties of the United States will not meet with the success to which St. Petersburg looks forward. It points out that Russia's aims in East Asia are not only political, but commercial. The Czar's Government is determined to prevent the exploitation of Manchuria by any other Power than Russia. The United States does not propose to be ejected in such a summary way. What will happen? The German daily frankly gives it up. As for that expert mouthpiece of the French Foreign Office, the *Temps* (Paris), it handles the topic with the utmost reserve. "In any event," it remarks, "the United States will, as usual, go its own way"; but it earnestly hopes "that the divergences of the Powers will not go to the length of an open quarrel." It is a striking circumstance to this organ no less than to other organs of equal authority in Europe, that the United States seems determined to adhere to that policy of isolation which has been its diplomatic tradition since the days when Jefferson sat as Secretary of State in the cabinet of President Washington.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

FOREIGN FORTUNE-HUNTERS.

THE GOLDEN FLEECE. By David Graham Phillips. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 327 pp. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co.

THE fortune-hunting nobleman and his American prey have been fair game for a long time past. A long array of such books has passed before us. They bore a curious family resemblance. They were smart with a smartness more or less cheap. They dealt with very unpleasant people—people who were worldly, vulgar, and malicious, without a ray of any kindlier quality in their make-up. The books of this class which were strong enough to make an impression left a bad taste in one's mouth. Most of the characters, moreover, were not real people at all, only disagreeable abstractions. The temptation to burlesque a situation which was already a farce has proved too strong for one author after another, and in spite of the ever-increasing number of books on this theme, there has not been one which dealt with it adequately until Mr. David Graham Phillips wrote "The Golden Fleece."

DAVID GRAHAM PHILLIPS.

This is a thoroughly amusing book. It is incisive without ill-temper, a satire on the social life of this country which is not a burlesque. This social life of ours is a delicate thing to handle without making it seem either despicable or grotesque, both of which faults Mr. Phillips has skilfully avoided. The plot of the story is simple enough. A needy English nobleman comes to America for the purpose of marrying a rich American girl. He proposes to girls in five different American cities and returns home at last to marry an English girl for whom he has cared all along. In his absence, she has come into a fortune.

It is as a series of pictures of life in different cities in this country, and also as a series of brilliant character studies, that the book is valuable. The American men described in most of the former books of this nature have been very poor specimens. They have usually been "nature's noblemen" or else disgusting snobs, and both the bad and good were overdrawn and untrue to life. Mr. Phillips's studies of the various types of ambitious men are not merely clever, they have an unusual atmosphere of truth. Altho the book is written in a light vein, the author shows a knowledge of life, and his studies of people have more depth than one is accustomed to find even in much more pretentious works. The hero is especially well drawn. He is not the conventional fortune-hunter, but a decent sort of chap who manages to keep the reader's sympathy throughout the story, in spite of the unpleasant object of his journey.

A CHRISTIAN SCIENCE NOVEL.

THE LIFE WITHIN. Cloth, 5½ x 8 in., 385 pp. Price, $1.50. The Lothrop Publishing Company.

HERE is a novel of peculiar interest. It is the first complete novel put forth from an avowed Christian Science standpoint. Many novels have appeared having for a central motive the power of mind over matter. The novels of Henry Wood are notable examples in this line of fiction. But this story, true to its Christian Science claim, ignores all other agencies having control over sickness and suffering than those illustrated in the miracles of Christ and of Mrs. Eddy. The founder of Christian Science is not directly named in this story, but she is referred to as "the wonderful woman" through whom this light first dawned upon the world.

It is evident that the anonymous author is sincere to the core and very much in earnest. "I am but a reporter of the workings of the wonders I have seen," she claims. "Herein are facts; I have tried to put them in a setting not too far from the original, in a way that would appeal to many people. . . . I desire only that this little tale may cause you to wonder if it is fair to allow your intolerance of what is a mystery to you to keep the sufferer to whom hope means so much in the shadow of your disbelief."

This is fair and honest, so much so that one feels something of regret that her art is not complete and potent enough to convince the reader of the things she records. If the miracles were less sudden, they might seem more convincing. A young girl, the daughter of a hard-headed judge and a worldly mother, who experiences a sudden conversion after seeing walk into the house an aunt who had been bedridden with a broken spine for twenty years, promptly becomes able to cure people *instanter*. We see her take into her arms an unfortunate child whose bandaged limbs are half-eaten away with scrofula, and in a few moments set the child on its feet whole-skinned, smooth, and fair. We see her cure another child of smallpox, and more slowly cleanse a man of drunkenness; but we are not made to see or to feel how it is done, or how we might set to work and do the same thing ourselves.

In Henry Wood's novel, "Edward Burton"—the pioneer in this line of fiction—we witness an equally marvelous cure of a life-long ailment, yet by contrast with "The Life Within" it seems entirely credible. There is in its working out a largeness, a relatedness to all the life forces we know or have heard or read of, that brings us into touch with the spiritual reality of the thing recorded. It exhales a faith atmosphere that is not a thing apart from the visible universe. It does not tie one up in one esoteric little knot to the mystery of which only one mundane creature in all earth's history ever found the key.

For the rest, that portion of the story which shows the insanity of prejudice to which the mob resort in its revolt against the new cult, and the ignoble part played by petty-minded medical men whose real fear is the depletion of their own incomes—all this is very well done and very little exaggerated—as our daily papers amply prove.

The author is a pioneer in a new field and will no doubt have followers. It would be well, however, if Christian Scientists intending to turn novelists would give more latitude to the play of "mortal mind," since through this poor, despised medium they will be much more likely to gain the ear of the uninitiated public and keep in close touch with their readers.

ORIENTAL GLAMOUR AND OCCIDENTAL GUMPTION.

WINTER IN INDIA. By Eliza Ruhamah Scidmore, author of "Jinrikisha Days in Japan," etc. Cloth, 8vo, 6 x 8¼ in., 400 pp. Illustrated. Price, $2. The Century Company.

AS we go a-wayfaring through these brisk and breezy pages, we find ourselves happy in our guide, in whose exhilarating surprises of remembrance and of mood are joined divertingly "the glamour of the East" with the gumption of Western shrewdness and humor—occasional irreverences that are only playful, and mockings that are never malicious. We are reminded of "Eothen," and Kinglake's prefatory letter to a friend: "As I have felt, so have I written; in my narrative will often be found a jarring discord between the associations properly belonging to interesting sites, and the tone in which I speak of them." His prejudices "in favor of other people's notions" were exceedingly slight in those days. So Miss Scidmore, tho at times she "hears the East a-callin'," and has her proper visions of "the sunshine and the palm-trees and the tinkly temple-bells," never so loses in them a just regard for her day and generation as to forget the ice in the bath-tub of Agra and Delhi, and the cold raw nights in springless cars.

ELIZA RUHAMAH SCIDMORE.

We begin to comprehend the significance of "winter" as applied to India, when we read of the solid two-o'clock tiffin following the heavy ten-o'clock breakfast, and quite demoralizing the thinking animal for the demands of the four o'clock tea and the eight-o'clock dinner—the surfeit and the bore taking desperate refuge in each other; the piercing dampness succeeding the sunset and the night-fogs shrouding the lampposts, until street-travel is at a standstill. Then it is that, in some of the older homes of Calcutta, one is bidden, quite seriously, to "sit nearer the lamp and enjoy its benign radiation."

Speaking of "the drawing-room" in Christmas week, and of the vice-regal pair, Miss Scidmore addresses herself, with no stint of praise, to the beauty and the gracious tact of Lady Curzon, receiving on the dais,—"her train rippling over the edge of the steps, reminding one of certain of David's historical pictures." Lord Curzon is described as sharing with the Empress of China dominion over half the human race, "and still finding time to breakfast under the banian-tree." But, we are told, he has impressed his vigorous personality—his formidable activity, his frenzy for work—upon every branch of the imperial service; and has imparted to India an impetus in the direction of progress and prosperity. And none too soon, for the curse of caste, and all the hindrances its observance implies, complicate and perplex all dealings with the Indian people; and a century of enlightened rule has failed to relieve the situation. Nevertheless, the railway has done surprising missionary work. The politic and clever Brahman pretends to regard steam as one of the thousand uncatalogued manifestations of Vishnu; he conceals his "sacred thread" and his caste-mark, and rides in the jam of a third-class car, among the water-carriers and the sweepers and the corpse-burners—trusting conveniently to his "purification," as prescribed and provided.

Our vivacious lady is of the clan Kipling; impugn his transcendent

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claim, and you will find her eager for the fray—ready to try conclusions with you, in the very rapture of battle. To her, India is Kipling, and Kipling India. "One must read his Kipling to enjoy Peshawar; one must see Peshawar to enjoy Kipling."

Miss Scidmore is so audaciously exceptional as to confess that she failed to *enjoy* her India. The races and the people, diverse and picturesque to look upon, seemed yet, to her occidental notion, as antipathetic, as devoid of charm, as the Chinese. "The irrational, illogical turns of the Indian mind and character, the strange *impasses* in the Indian brain, the contradictions of traits"—these vexed and wearied her; perhaps by force of that very sympathy, in herself, which she seems so ready to deny.

A STORY OF COURT JESTERS.

UNDER THE ROSE. By Frederic S. Isham. Cloth, 5¼ x 7¾ in., 427 pp. Price $1.50. The Bobbs-Merrill Company.

IT is probably not exaggerating to assert that there are published every year a number of novels every whit as good as some of those which made spectacular successes a few years ago when the new historical novel was something of a novelty. Mr. Isham's book is of its kind rather a neat piece of work. It is very much better put together than "The Strollers," which he brought out last year. He has a love for the picturesque vagabond element of society, and delights in strolling players, mummers, jesters, and all sorts of merry-makers of a bygone day. He has also a fancy for ladies of rank who, by necessity, are forced to masquerade as players or jesters until they at last come into their own. It is out of such rather picturesque trumpery that Mr. Isham is wont to make his books. They are readable, they carry the reader merrily through their pages. What if we do know from the very first that the jester is the duke and have a shrewd suspicion that the Jacqueline is herself a lady of rank?

FREDERIC S. ISHAM.

Historical romances, as they have appeared in this country, have not taken a very high rank. They have been naïve tales full of surprises which surprised only the characters in the book, and of dénouements which were preshadowed almost from the first. So when we speak of "Under the Rose" as a good romance we mean good of its rather elementary kind. Stories which need so much dressing up in the way of picturesque detail and are dependent entirely on melodramatic effects for their interest can not be developed beyond a certain point of excellence, and our little romantic tales, even the better ones like "Under the Rose," have no close relation to the really great historical novels.

Mr. Isham's book is free from the excessive shedding of blood which has marred so many of the kind, and, while the hero is kept busy enough, he is not so miserably overworked as to cause the reader's pity to be aroused for him. The author's most serious sin against art has been an absurd attempt to give an impression of old French by the many certain archaic phrases, resulting in a jargon that never existed outside the pages of an historical novel.

LURID LIGHTS OF A LONDON SEASON.

IN PICCADILLY. By Benjamin Swift. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 264 pp. Price, $1.00. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

MR. SWIFT has given an engaging name to this short tale. There are few who escape the mysterious fascination of the Calypso of cities, and one has grasped London very inadequately who does not know that Piccadilly, during the season especially, stands for the gayest social life of the great grimy town and, as well, for its most charming urban characteristics. Mr. Swift keeps you with the real Piccadillians. Even the "low" characters are very smart Mayfair valets and the shrewd proprietor of the swellest hotel in London.

Taking his smart set as his *dramatis personæ*, the author leads up to a tragic ending. Lady Ossington is a lovely lady who has thrown over a superb young man, Debrisay, whose family has had instances of insanity, to marry a wealthy lord. The story opens toward the close of the honeymoon. Throughout this, Debrisay has followed on their heels. Everywhere they go, he pops up. It is rather a peculiar persecution and it has begun to get on Ossington's nerves.

A Scotch Laird of Bargarran has a young son, Ninian, and he has come from his gaunt old place in the northern moors to a fine Piccadilly mansion. Ninian too is very much taken with Lady Ossington; so Lord Ossington is not as happy a husband as he expected to be. At last, he gets so "rattled" over Debrisay that he decides to shoot him while they are deer-stalking on the Bargarran moors.

There is a miserably conceited valet of the Bargarran and Ninian, a Frenchman named J. C. Dalbiac. He is extremely good-looking and is resentful over his condition of servitude. He counts on bettering this by wheedling some old gentleman, or a romantic woman, into a devoted consideration for him.

When Ossington lets drive at Debrisay, it is Dalbiac whom he kills (there is poetic injustice in *that!*), and when he shoots a second time his gun explodes and he is literally "hoist by his own petard."

This is the little story which Mr. Swift has set forth in an incisive and polished style, with a string of character studies. "In Piccadilly" does not pretend to any great importance, and deserves no very great censure, no very great praise. It is a brightly written sketch of London in the season, with an incongruous weight of tragedy to it.

A VIVISECTION OF HEARTS.

THE MANNERINGS. By Alice Brown. Cloth, 5¼ x 7⅞ in., 382 pp. Price, $1.50. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

ALICE BROWN is a name in literature that stands for strong primal qualities in the art which the lady professes and adorns. Miss Brown has written essays, poems, novels, all with a vital tang of New-Englandism in them. "Meadow Grass" proved her the peer of Mary Wilkins in delicate poignancy of appeal and the penetration that pierces to the hidden nerve of feeling. To one equipped in this wise it is the manner of the doing rather than the thing wrought out that counts. But in this sterling novel there is much absorbing interest. Her characters are impressive and, as a rule, clean-cut. "The Mannerings" is a love-lyre, and from it are drawn chords deep, mournful, sweet, and tragic.

Katherine Mannering is married to the wrong man, and matrimonial bondage rubs her soul raw every time she breathes. Brice Mannering is a good-looking, commonplace, habit-dried husband, with a filial regard for his father, who is a crank on Homer, a shoppy shadow of an Hellenist. Elinor Thayer is a woman of thirty-three, spinster, whom the blows of life have triturated into spiritual sweetness. She is in love with a splendid fellow, big, muscular, a naturalist; has been in love with him for nine years and he does not know it. There is an exquisite girl, Natalie, one of these frail things whom love absorbs and absolutely dominates, but who has a gentle dignity that can disguise. She is in love with Richard Horne, Gilbert's nephew, a young, vivacious fellow, full of energy and thoughtlessly selfish. There is Cassie, "a great creature made out of the best of New-England earth," a maid in Gilbert Horne's bachelor household. She is not quite thirty, but she is large, mature, ruminant, elemental and—smolderingly in love with Gilbert Horne. Then there is Lorraine, Natalie's sister, and she is a Dryad in soul—a kinswoman of the Demigods—she dances beautifully; she makes everybody alive by her own superabundant vitality; she is absolutely and unrepulsively selfish. Her grandmother, a marvelous old woman of seventy-eight, has Lorraine's measure to a hair. "There is only one person likely to get any power over Lorraine," she told Richard Horne, who is being swept away by the young witch's charm, "and that's that brute Levinski. Not a bad fellow, but simple, normal brute. He's more selfish even than Lorraine, and the force of it fascinates her. She'll end by marrying him." And she did.

ALICE BROWN.

So there you have the five love-chords that Miss Brown elicits such diverse tonality from, but with a New-England way of appraising New-England emotionality. It is a brilliant book. A reader feels grateful and flattered to have such good things set so constantly before him, and the appetite grows by what it feeds upon.

Miss Brown's comments and elucidative reflections are trenchant and subtly expressed. The interest in the story is unflagging. There is incident enough, but it is the unfolding of souls that makes the interest. And the end is happy, in the main, for three of the women get their men, including Lorraine, who is a rank intruder and a dazzling irritant.

A critic need not hesitate to call a book like this "great," altho it betrays no wonderful invention. It is so strong, so coherent, so justly handled, so full of exquisite touches; and the characters, too, are drawn with the suavity and correctness of Leonardo da Vinci.

FOX, DUFFIELD & CO. is the name of a newly incorporated firm of publishers, who will engage in "a general publishing business" in New York. The heads of the firm are young men and Harvard graduates. Mr. Rector H. Fox has been for nearly seven years in the publishing house of R. H. Russell. Mr. Pitts Duffield has been in the employ of Charles Scribner's Sons for the past five years.

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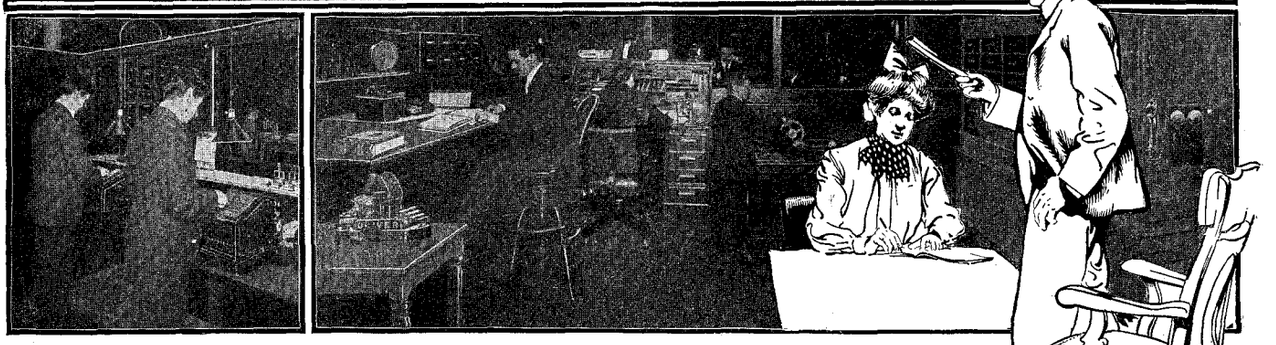
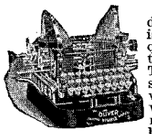
Practical SYSTEM *in* BUSINESS



The business systems of twenty years ago did not change to those of to-day in a single jump. They were evolved day by day. . . . To-night some restless inventor will lie awake devising something that will be useful to you to-morrow. . . . Continuous business success depends upon the substitution of to-day's methods for those of yesterday—of to-morrow's methods for those of to-day. . . . *This page describes some of the devices which are necessary to the successful business man of to-day. READ THIS PAGE CAREFULLY.*



Every man who conducts correspondence is interested in the question "Which is the best typewriter?" There are twenty-five substantial reasons why the OLIVER TYPEWRITER is the best machine the world has produced. It has proven its unqualified right to the title, "The Standard Visible Writer," and its adoption increases quantity, improves quality and reduces expense. Strong claims—but easily proven. The wide range of the Oliver Typewriter's usefulness makes it easy to adopt systems heretofore impracticable except with the pen. Catalog 2 explains in detail.

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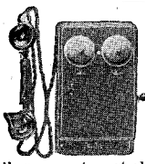
Old-fashioned bound books for accounts are impractical and expensive. Loose leaf books allow of arrangement, rearrangement and expansion. They save time, for yearly or semi-yearly opening of new books is done away with. They are self-indexing. The JONES PERPETUAL LEDGER COMPANY'S LOOSE LEAF BOOKS have every advantage of any loose leaf book and more—absolute alignment of the leaves—a strong binder in which the leaves can not move a hair's breadth. Every progressive business man should read Catalog 1. It explains JONES PERPETUAL LEDGER COMPANY'S LOOSE LEAF BOOKS and how to use them in your business.



An ERICSSON INTERIOR TELEPHONE SYSTEM shortens office work, saves actual time, saves confusion. To some men such a system seems a luxury. All who have installed the system *know* it is an economy. Cheap interior 'phones soon get out of order. That's worse than no system at all. But the Ericsson is built to last—the same quality and style used on long distance lines. No other concern anywhere has studied the telephone system so thoroughly, or devised so many special instruments and attachments to save time and bother in office communication. Ask now for Catalog 4.

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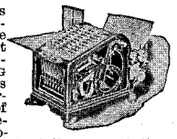
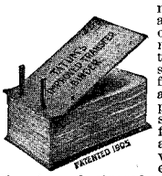


For many years methods of accounting did not change materially, but when the BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE was placed on the market this branch of office work was revolutionized. To-day there are 12,500 of these great time savers in banks, mercantile houses, factories, wholesale and retail stores, etc. The Burroughs Adding Machine bears the same relation to figures that the typewriter does to correspondence. It adds figures with ten times the speed of the quickest clerk and it is mechanically impossible for it to make a mistake. Described in Catalog 13. Write for it.

Some business men are prejudiced against fountain pens. And that same prejudice has kept them from knowing how great a saving WATERMAN'S IDEAL FOUNTAIN PENS would make in their office work. Continuous writing without dipping and blotting saves so much of a man's own time—and the time of his stenographers and clerks—that a pen pays for itself in a short time. But the fountain pen must be a "Waterman." Catalog 5 tells all about Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens, and of special pens made for modern office work. Write for Catalog.

There was a time when any old chair would do for the office. But times have changed, and ideas of business comfort have changed with them. McCLOUD'S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY ADJUSTABLE SPRING BACK CHAIRS have been important factors in the improvement. "Back Resters" they call them—because they give complete back rest while at work, thereby enabling the man at the desk or woman at the typewriter to accomplish more work with greater comfort. Catalog 14 describes the McCloud Chairs.



Modern business methods presuppose a convenient and orderly arrangement of papers. By the most approved systems, all orders, forms and records are spread on punched loose sheets, which are filed and classified according to the varying needs of each business. These loose sheets are kept in Holders if there be few, and in Binders if there be many; and when old the sheets are consecutively filed away in Transfer Binders as permanent records. The TAPEUM HOLDERS AND BINDERS comprise 3 styles and 78 stock sizes. Ask for Catalog No. 16.

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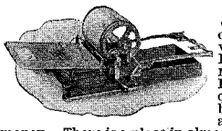

No office is considered complete without an Edison MIMEOGRAPH. It both quickens business and saves money. There is a place in almost any business where an Edison Mimeograph will save time and money. Perhaps you see no use for it in *your* office. You probably will after you read Catalog 6 and understand what a Mimeograph will do. Simply cut out and sign the coupon on the corner of this advertisement, or better still, write us a letter stating your business, and we can suggest methods to meet your requirements.

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"Cartoons."—By John T. McCutcheon. (A. C. McClurg & Co)

"The Philippine Islands, 1493–1803."—Edited by Emma H. Blair and James A. Robertson. Vol. III. 1569–1576. (Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland, O., in 55 volumes, $4 net per volume.)

"The True Abraham Lincoln."—William E. Curtis. (J. B. Lippincott Company, $2 net.)

"The New International Encyclopedia."—Vol. IX. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $5.)

"Wee Macgreegor."—J. J. Bell. (Harper & Bros., $1.)

"The Bishop."—Cyrus Townsend Brady. (Harper & Bros., $1.50.)

"His Daughter First."—Arthur S. Hardy. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co , $1.50.)

"The Aaron Burr Conspiracy."—Walter T. McCaleb. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $2.50 net.)

"The Body Beautiful."—Nannette M. Pratt. (The Baker & Taylor Company.)

"Vibratory Stimulation."—Maurice F. Pilgrim. (The Lawrence Press, New York.)

"Where Town and Country Meet."—James Buckham. (Jennings & Pye, $1 net.)

"The Art of Living Long."—Louis Cornaro. (William F. Butler, Milwaukee, Wis.)

"Present-Day Evangelism."—J. Wilbur Chapman. (Baker & Taylor Co., $0.60 net.)

"The Wars of Peace."—A. F. Wilson. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"The Autobiography of a Beggar."—*I.* K. Friedman. (Small, Maynard & Co., $1.50)

"The Veil of Solana."—Emma M. Newton. (Frank F. Lovell Book Company, New York.)

"The Main Chance."—Meredith Nicholson. (The Bobbs-Merrill Company, $1.50.)

"The Spoils of Empire."—Francis N. Thorpe. (Little, Brown & Co.)

"King of the Golden River."—John Ruskin. (Rand, McNally & Co.)

"Sixteen to One Escaped Criminals to One Conviction."—(W. P. Brooks, Cork, Nebr., $0.75.)

"Puerto Rican and Other Impressions." William James. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Echoes from Erin."—William W. Fink. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Florida Fancies."—F. R. Swift. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Psychology and Common Life."—Frank Sargent Hoffman. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"A Documentary History of the Dutch Congregation of Oyster Bay."—By Henry A. Stowtenburg, Glenhead, N. Y. In two pamphlets. ($0.50 each.)

"Chimes of the West."—Norris C. Sprigg. (Reed Publishing Company, Denver.)

CURRENT POETRY.

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By MILDRED I. MCNEAL.

The rain?
Who cavils at the rain?
From kind gray skies
It comes—calm touch of heaven—
Upon my lips,
My hair, my eyes,—
And slips
About me like a garment woven of love
And broidered with the seven
Sweet virtues of a maid.
Who would not be content,
Even with his last wish spent,
Taking the simple joys of such a day!
So, guided by some strain
Of hidden song it hath, and unafraid
Of any evil, forth I move
Upon my still, glad way.
Smiles for the rain!
Love for the rain!
My friendly rain!

—In May *Harper's Magazine.*

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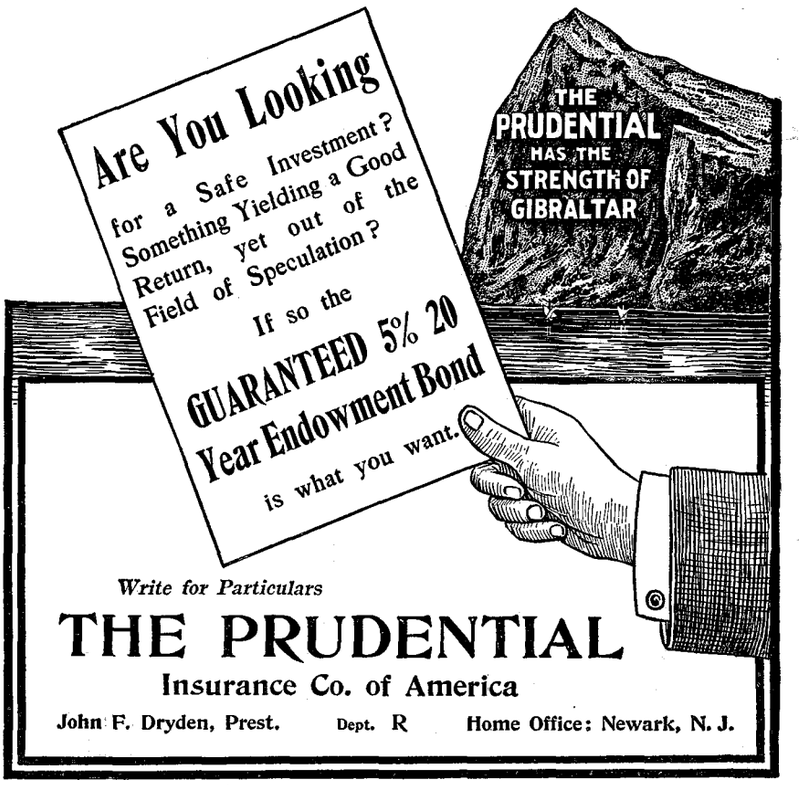

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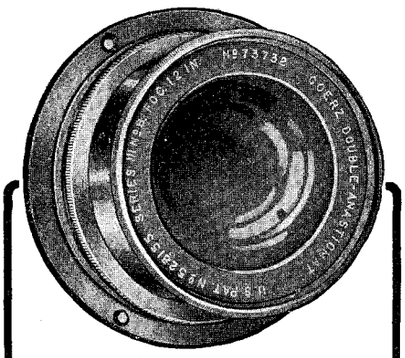

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Slow Through the Dark.

By PAUL LAURENCE DUNBAR.

Slow moves the pageant of a climbing race;
Their footsteps drag far, far below the height,
And, unprevailing by their utmost might,
Seem faltering downward from each hard-won place.

No strange, swift-sprung exception we; we trace
A devious way through dim, uncertain light,—
Our hope through the long vistaed years, a sight
Of that our Captain's soul sees face to face.

Who, faithless, faltering that the road is steep,
Now raiseth up his drear insistent cry?
Who stoopeth here to spend a while in sleep
Or curseth that the storm obscures the sky?
Heed not the darkness round you dull and deep;
The clouds grow thickest when the summit's nigh.

—From "Lyrics of Love and Death." [Doubleday, Page & Co.]

An Afternoon.

By WITTER BYNNER.

Through the soft hours, forgetful on the grass,
Watching the birds and clouds and things that pass,
How sweet it is thus without life to lie,
And without death how sweet it is to die!

—In May *McClure's Magazine*.

A Mile with Me.

By HENRY VAN DYKE.

O who will walk a mile with me
Along life's merry way?
A comrade blithe and full of glee,
Who dares to laugh out loud and free,
And let his frolic fancy play,
Like a happy child, through the flowers gay
That fill the field and fringe the way
Where he walks a mile with me.

And who will walk a mile with me
Along life's weary way?
A friend whose heart has eyes to see
The stars shine out o'er the darkening lea,
And the quiet rest at the end o' the day,—
A friend who knows, and dares to say,
The brave sweet words that cheer the way
Where he walks a mile with me.

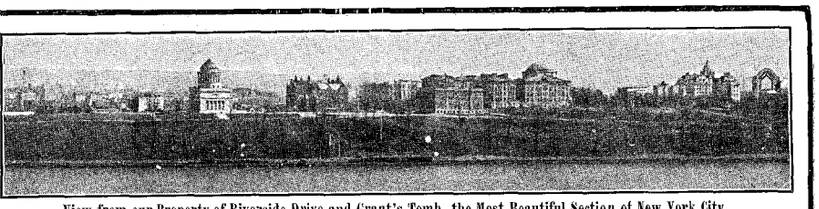
With such a comrade, such a friend,
I fain would walk till journeys end,
Through summer sunshine, winter rain,
And then?—Farewell, we shall meet again!

—In *The Outlook* (New York).

Could I Go Back.

By THEODOSIA GARRISON.

Could I go back again the self-same way
Where Love and I that wondrous yesterday
Walked hand-in-hand with tender lips and eyes,



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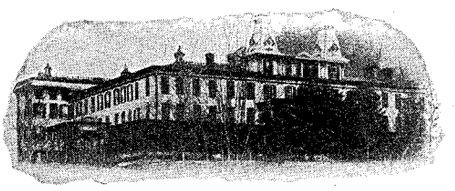

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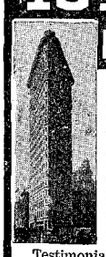

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I think perhaps now grief hath made me wise,
I would not blunder where the pitfalls lay.
I would not be so sure, so quick to stray,
So certain of the sun-filled, cloudless skies,
But over-careful of what storms might rise,
Could I go back.

Oh, useless words, too impotent to say!
Who seeks in Winter for the suns of May,
Or stands again where last night's moonlight lies?
Oh, heart, our folly lost us Paradise—
Poor prodigal, too late I turn to pray,
Could I go back.

—In *Collier's Weekly*.

PERSONALS.

A Battle-field Joke.—To look at General Jack Hays it seems almost incredible, says the Washington *Post*, that he could have served for forty-eight years in the United States army, because he seems no older than that. In narrating some of his experiences recently, the general said:

"I was in a hot fight with the Indians out in western Texas, in 1859, in which Fitzhugh Lee received an arrow in his side from the bow of a Comanche chief. Not one of his men who crowded about him expected he would live. His look was so ghastly, his voice so faint, that we expected every breath would be his last. My heart was nearly broken, for I had the same warm liking for him then I have ever since cherished.

"While we stood in a mournful group around him one of the boys remarked, at the same time exhibiting his hat, with a bullet-hole through the top: 'They've got the lieutenant, and if the bullet that made this had gone two inches lower, I'd been a dead man, too.'

"At this Fitz Lee opened his eyes just a fraction, and as the ghost of a smile played on his pallid face, observed: 'Jim, you needn't try to impose any such yarn as that on us. You got behind a tree, and shot that hole in your hat yourself.'

"Then and there I knew Fitz Lee wasn't going to die. A man who had life enough left to joke was sure to get well."

Convenient Deafness. — John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, was recently a guest of the Clover Club of Philadelphia. It is the rule of this organization, says the New York *Tribune*, to call upon its guests to speak, and then to confuse them with interpolated remarks. But Mr. Mitchell could not be confused, and the only notice he took of the gibes was to say:

"I guess I could get along better with my speech here if I were deaf. It is often a good thing to be deaf. There is a deaf old woman I know up in the coal regions.

"Once I went to see this woman, and she asked me to stay to tea. I thanked her and said I would, as I was not expected home before dark. She had been hearing pretty well up to this point, but now she got very deaf all of a sudden. She had to ask her daughter what I had said.

"'He said, mother,' exclaimed the daughter, 'that he thanks you, but he can't stay, as he is expected home before dark.'

"At this the old woman looked relieved, and I departed."

Miss Ethel Barrymore's First Appearance. "We had 'gotten into our parts' thoroughly during the protracted run of 'The Bauble Shop,'" says an actor, in *Leslie's Monthly* (May), in telling

Mission Clock $13.

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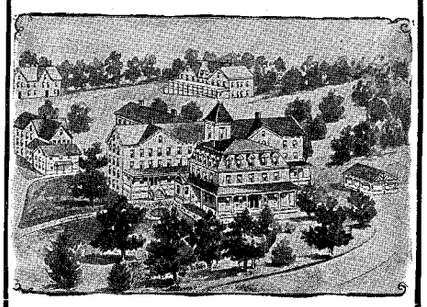

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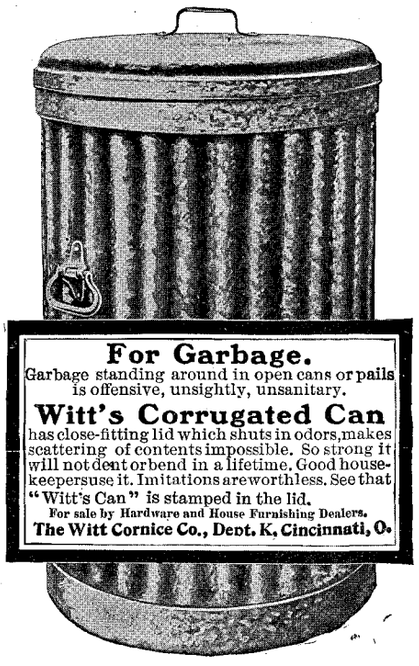

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of Miss Barrymore's début, "nevertheless nervousness reappeared when Miss Barrymore's first appearance was brought to mind":

"She was to act instead of Miss Elsie De Wolfe, and was to use Miss De Wolfe's gowns; one, an affair in an excellent shade of blue with huge black butterflies scattered all over it, the dressmaker had so fitted that the butterflies came in exactly the right places when the gown was originally designed. Of course, Miss Barrymore, then immature, practically a school-girl, did not quite fill the dress. At any rate, the maid nearly had hysterics in an effort to induce a refractory butterfly to perch on the shoulder when it persisted in alighting half-way down the back. Well, the time for her cue came and the new actress left her dressing-room laughing; her uncle, Mr. John Drew, was already on the scene, and Mr. Frohman was 'out front.' But with every one else on tenter-hooks, this girl who had never faced an audience before, walked on the stage with as much assurance as if she were about to recite her geography lesson in school. She went through the performance so neatly that one could hardly avoid the notion that she had been acting since she was a baby of five. And when she came off she was still laughing."

Coming Events.

May 24-26.—Convention of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, at New York City.

May 24-30.—New York City's 250th Anniversary Celebration of the Founding of Municipal Government and 100th Anniversary of the Building of the City Hall.

May 26-27.—National Convention of the Baraca Union of America, at Binghamton, N. Y.

May 27.—Convention of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, General Assembly, at Tarkio, Mo.

May 27-29.—Conference on International Arbitration, at Mohonk Lake, N. Y.

May 29-30.—National Eisteddfod, at Pittsburg.

May 30-June 1.—National Skat Convention, at Cleveland, O.

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE BALKANS.

May 11.—Bulgarians in Salonica are hiding from the Turkish troops; the Turkish Government denies responsibility for the massacre at Monastir.

May 13.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria leaves Vienna without having obtained his request for an audience with the Emperor.

May 14.—Bulgaria calls attention of the Powers to Turkish severities in Macedonia.

THE ANTISEMITIC OUTRAGES.

May 11.—The Czar notifies governors of the territory in which antisemitic riots occurred that they will be held responsible for future outbreaks.

May 14.—Details of the massacre of Jews at Kishineff are received.

May. 17.—As a result of the Kishineff massacre

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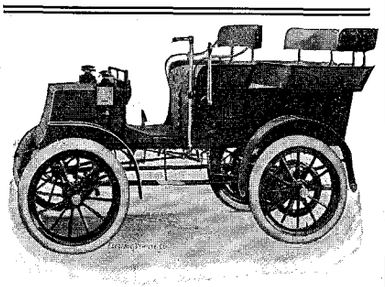

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Bessarabia's governor is summoned to St. Petersburg.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

May 11.—President Marroquin, of Colombia, it is reported, resigns.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra make their first ceremonial visit to Scotland.

Chinese authorities sign the United States indemnity bond and reject the bonds of the other Powers.

May 12.—Advices from Colombia tell of growing opposition to the Panama Canal Treaty and of changes in the Cabinet.

Armenian revolutionary bands are entering Armenia from Russia.

M. Plançon, Russian chargé d'affaires at Peking, announces that all Manchuria is open to foreign travel and that passports are no longer necessary.

Tetuan, Morocco, is attacked by the rebels.

May 13.—The *Commonwealth*, the largest battleship afloat, is launched on the Clyde.

Great damage is wrought by incendiary strikers at Valparaiso, Chile.

May 14.—A German squadron, commanded by Prince Henry, enters the French port of Brest.

In a debate in Parliament, Sir Charles Dilke says it is not necessary for Great Britain to build a navy against the United States.

May 15.—The Bulgarian Cabinet resigns.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, in an address at Birmingham, advocates a departure from the existing interpretation of free trade and proposes the establishment of preferential tariffs between the colonies and Great Britain.

May 16.—Sibyl Sanderson, the noted American singer, dies at Paris.

Domestic.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

May 11.—President Roosevelt arrives at San José, Cal.

May 12.—The President is given a warm welcome in San Francisco.

May 13.—President Roosevelt reviews the school children of San Francisco and the troops at the Presidio; he breaks ground for a monument to President McKinley, and then addresses a large audience.

May 14.—The President spends another day in San Francisco; he receives the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of California, and makes an address at the dedication of a monument commemorating the naval victory at Manila.

May 15.—The President reaches the Yosemite Valley.

POST-OFFICE SCANDALS.

May 11.—Investigation of the Washington city post-office is completed. Results not announced.

May 12.—Postmaster-General Payne announces that no more rural free-delivery postal routes would be established until July 1.

May 14.—Seymour W. Tulloch, at the request of the Postmaster-General, completes a statement concerning postal irregularities.

May 17.—Seymour W. Tulloch makes public his charges of irregularities in the administration of postal affairs.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

May 11.—The Secretary of Agriculture raises the Rhode Island cattle quarantine.

May 12.—Richard Henry Stoddard, poet and author, dies at New York.

Governor Pennypacker, of Pennsylvania, signs the Grady-Salus libel bill.

Judge Dickinson, at Omaha, issues an injunction against employers restraining them from interfering with striking union laborers.

The salt combine is convicted of violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law by the federal court at San Francisco.

May 14.—The correspondence relating to the publication of General Miles's report on alleged cruelties in the Philippines is made public.

Prices for May, July, and August cotton rise higher than for many years in the New York market.

May 15.—Employers, in mass-meeting in New York, arrange to form a compact organization with which to oppose unreasonable demands of unions in the building trades.

General Miles lays the responsibility for al-

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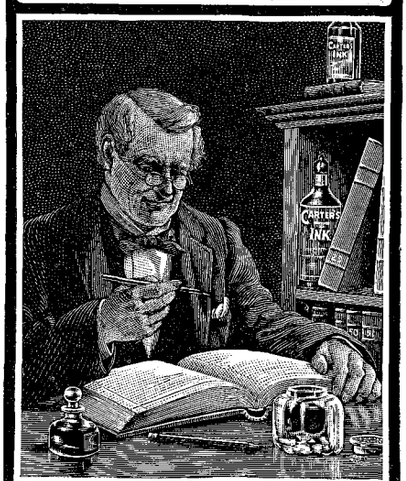

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leged Philippine cruelties upon certain officers and absolves soldiers from blame.

May 16.—The State Department sees no way in which it could take Russia to task for the massacre at Kishineff.

The Charles M. Schwab Free Industrial School is dedicated at Homestead, Pa.

Ex-Mayor Ames, of Minneapolis, is sentenced to six years in the penitentiary for bribery.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

May 11.—*Philippines:* Captain Pershing's forces complete a circuit of Lake Lanoa, and punish all the hostile Moros in Mindanao.

May 14.—Mabini, the former Filipino statesman, dies at Manila.

CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

THE LITERARY DIGEST FIRST PROBLEM TOURNEY.

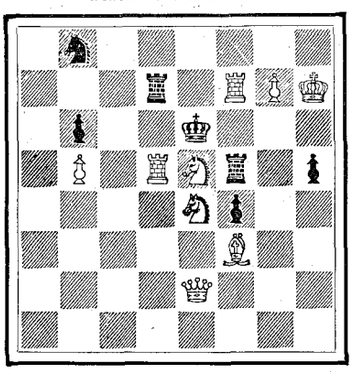
Third-Prize Two-er.

PROBLEM 688.

VI. MOTTO: "Danse Macabre."

By KARL KONDELIK, Prag, Bohemia.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

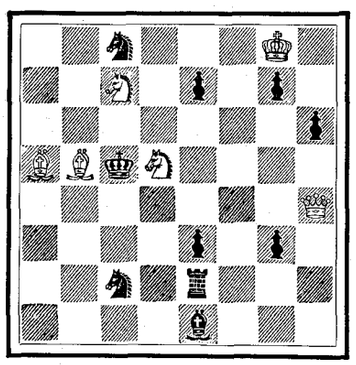
Third-Prize Three-er.

PROBLEM 742.

LX. MOTTO: "Fata Morgana I."

By KARL KONDELIK.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

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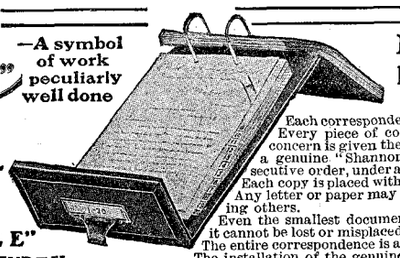

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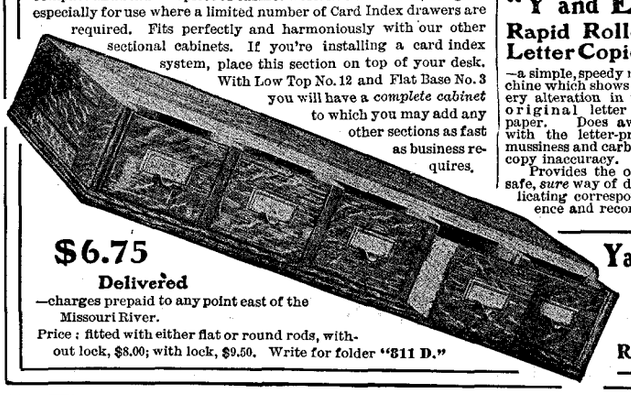

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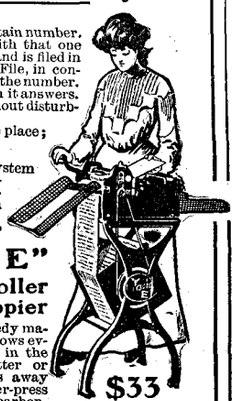

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Solution of Problems.

No. 831. Q—Q 2.

No. 832.

1. R x K B P / K x K R	2. Kt x P(Kt 6) ch / K x Kt	3. Q—R 3, mate
1. ..... / K x Q R	2. Kt x P (B 6) ch / K x Kt	3. Q—Kt 3, mate
1. ..... / Kt—B 6 ch	2. R x Kt ch / K x R (Q 4)	3. R—Q 3, mate
1. ..... / Kt—Q 6 ch	2. R x Kt ch / K x R (B 4)	3. R—K B 3, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; the Hon. Tom M. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; J. J. Burke, Philadelphia; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; E. N. K, Harrisburg, Pa.; F.Gamage, Westboro, Mass.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia; W. T. St. Auburn, Grosse-pointe Farms, Mich.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; W. J. Ferris, Chester, Pa.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; Dr. E. B. Kirk, Montgomery, Ala.; A Knight, Tyler, Tex.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; Chess-Club, Ouray, Col.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; W. B. Hall., Marion, Kan.; W. K. Greely, Boston; W. Rech, Freeport, Ill.

831: J. L. Cardozo, Brooklyn, N. Y.; D. H. Wiltsie, Jamestown, N. Y.; Dr. H. W. Fannin, Hackett, Ark.; Z. G., Detroit; A. S. B., North Berwick, Me.

832: The Rev. P. D. Thompson, East New Market, Md.

Comments (831): "An ingenious threat"—G. D.; "Good key, but too many duals"—F. S. F.; "A good study"—J. G. L.; "A thing of beauty"—E. B. K.; "Pretty as a bouquet"—A K.; "Very good"—"Twenty-three"; "Far above the average"—D. H. W.; "Difficult key"—H. W. F.

832: "The violation of the canon must be overlooked in order to make the figure complete. A work of genius and genius, will not submit to the restraints of the law, all the time"—F. S. F.; "Beautiful in construction and brilliant in execution"—J. G. L.; "Strange key for a first prize"—W. T. St. A.; "Oh!"—"Twenty-three;" "An interesting 'freak'"—J. H. S.

While the author of this problem violated a canon of problem-construction, this does not render the problem unsound. The rule in reference to the key-move, that it should not be a "capture" or a "check," etc., is something like the law of harmony forbidding consecutive fifths, which law great genuises constantly violate. Several solvers think that the law says: "you must not solve a problem by a 'capture,' etc." If a problem is solvable, it is 'sound,' altho it may not be pretty.

In addition to those reported, Dr H. W. F., G. P., "Chess-club," A. S. B., Dr. E. B. K., and Dr. B. M. Cromwell, Eckhart Mines, Md., got 829; W. T. St. A., 829 and 830; M. Almy, Chicago, 827 and 829; E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal., 827.

End-Game (May 2).

White.	*Black.*
1 B x P ch	Q x B (best)
2 R—K 8 ch	K x R(must)
3 Q x Kt ch	Q—B sq
4 R—K sq ch	B—K 2(best)
5 B x P ch	K—Q sq(must)
6 Q x Q ch	B x Q(must)
7 R—K 8, mate	

Any other play by Black would force mate in fewer moves.

The Vienna Tourney.

The ninth and final round of the first part of the International Gambit Tourney shows the following score:

	W.	*L.*		*W.*	*L.*
Tschigorin.....	7½	1½	Maroczy	4½	4½
Pillsbury	6	3	Mieses.....	4½	4½
Marshall.....	5½	3½	Swiderski.....	4	5
Teichmann.....	5	4	Schlechter	3	6
Marco	4½	4½	Gunsberg.....	½	8½

In this first part of the Tourney, White won 18 games, Black 16, and 11 were drawn. Tschigorin lost 1 game, to Maroczy, and "drew" with Pillsbury, winning the others. Pillsbury lost only 1 game, to Marshall, but he has 4 "Draws," with *Tschigorin, Marco, Maroczy,* and *Teichmann,* so that he won only 4 games. Marshall won 5 games, drew 1 with Schlechter, but he lost 3 games, to Marco, Teichmann, and Tschigorin. Maroczy won only 2 games, from Marco and Tschigorin; he lost 2, and drew 5.

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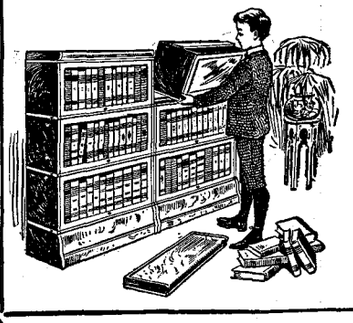

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